The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

China and Pacific Relations

By Dr. David Z. T. Yui

The Soviet Atrocities in Barga

(Illustrated)

By J. B. Powell

Harvard-in-China and the Preservation of Ancient Chinese Culture

By Vernon Nash

Civil War Rumors and the China Bond Market, by B. Y. Lee—Across Kiangsu by Airplane, by M. Dutton—Virtues of the Modern Chinese Girl—The Japanese Statement at Kyoto—Rounding up the Rebels in South China, by "Lighthouse"—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 9

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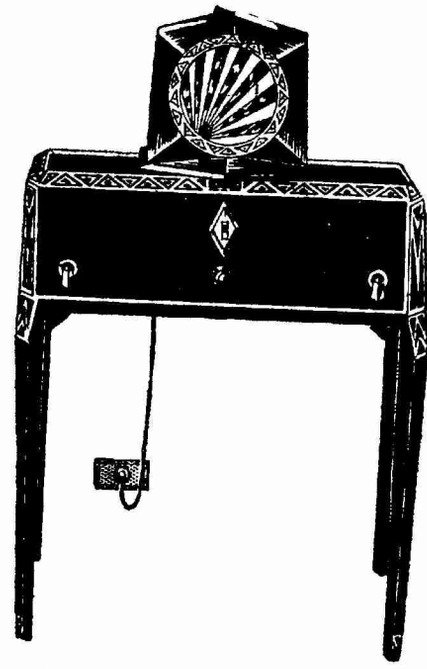

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Formerly Millard's Review

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"BECOMING NO BETTER FAST"

ONE of the few things all minds in Shanghai seem to be able to agree upon is that the telephone system operated here by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. is deplorably inefficient. Men and women of all nationalities subscribing to the local "service" long since have lost all patience with its performances. Instead of being warned by the constant and ominously increasing complaints of the public the company seems to have been doing little in the way of modernizing its service; at least the public hears nothing of improvements, if any are being made.

Along with hundreds of others, we have suffered from the incompetence of this company for months, and far too optimistically have hoped for reforms. Alas, none are in evidence. The brand of service being meted out by S.M.T.C. is "becoming no better fast." It has passed the humorous stage. It has become a serious matter with institutions which are more or less forced to depend upon the telephone in order to carry on the routine of their business. A lawyer has brought suit against the company for losses entailed because of the paralyzation of telephone communication with his office. A prominent taxi service has advertised in the local papers to the effect that the telephone company is responsible for the inconveniencing of its patrons who find it difficult or impossible to succeed in getting a connection with the company's offices. Scores of letters have been published in newspapers here relating exasperating personal experiences with the telephone. Nowhere can one hear a good word spoken in defense of the system.

The *Review* has received numerous letters requesting that some publicity be thrown upon the disgraceful inadequacy of the S.M.T.C; most of them urge that the company's franchise should be withdrawn without further ado and a new contract should be at once be entered into with a company that can furnish a service compatible with Shanghai's rapidly increasing needs. We are in full sympathy with these requests. The futility of hoping for any remedial measures being put through by the present group seems quite apparent. They have repeatedly been warned of the public dissatisfaction; they have done little or nothing to placate it. It is high time for the Muncipal Council to consider the losses which have descended upon Shanghai business men as a result of this miserably incompetent service, and to take steps toward effecting an early change in the situation.

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"SPEAKING OF OUTRAGES"

THE venerable W. H. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, and his noble accomplice, Mr. Owen Green, who is responsible for the *North China Daily News*, have been devoting a great deal of space in the editorial and news columns of their grave journals to "exposing" and deploring the "outrages" committed by Chinese against foreigners—crimes which range all the way from alleged instances of pocket-picking to the kidnapping by half-starved bandits of opulent travelling salesmen representing British capitalism in China. Much has been made over these lapses of law-observance. Mr. Woodhead even has gone so far as to write a book about them, which he has called "Extraterritoriality: The Case Against Abolition" (Kelley & Walsh, Shanghai $1). From their editorial chairs in the British-ruled areas in which they reside, Mr. Green and Mr. Woodhead have looked at China and the Chinese and have found much that is not to their liking. On frequent occasions they have contrasted the treatment received by Chinese living on British soil, and vice versa; therein they always have found a moral highly gratifying to those who believe that Civilization and Culture are synonyms of England.

It is right that these journals should give full publicity to crime of which there is definite evidents. Beside being one of the unpleasant duties of a newspaper to its readers, there is a theory that the more publicity—and hence humiliation—heaped upon evil-doers, the more unattractive will become the profession of crime. At least that is the argument which yellow journalism uses to excuse its morbid outlook. However, there is one obligation in the presentation of such news, and that is that is should be published without bias, and regardless of whom is hurts, or whether it happens to conflict with the editorial viewpoint of the paper. This is a principle, apparently, which Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Green have failed to assimilate. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why although they have completely reported all the "incidents" and "atrocities" allegedly perpetrated by Chinese against foreigners, from Tsitsihar to Yunnanfu, they have utterly disregarded, so far as we have been able to observe, the repeated crimes committed by Britishers against Chinese living in Hongkong.

During recent months these outrages have multiplied in number; they have become so frequent that even the conservative *South China Morning Post* has been vexed and caustically has criticized the King's Own Scottish Borderers, whose members have been the chief offenders. Of course it may be that the *N.C.D.N.* and its Tientsin contemporary do not consider of any news interest the fact that a crack regiment of British soldiers are rather letting them down in the grand old game of upholding British prestige in the Orient. But we believe it would be a matter of considerable concern to their readers to know that recently there have been more than a score of such outrages, in which the King's Own Scottish Borderers have played a leading role.

The *Review* has published several accounts of these occurences, but it is perhaps well to recall a few still fresh in our memory. We list them:

August: On the 5th of this month a British member of the Hongkong water police, Mr. John Charles Wootton, steamed out in a police launch and succeeded in extorting, from some ignorant Chinese fishermen, money which he demanded as "fines." He continued this practice for several days, collecting his "squeeze" with no difficulty from most of the Chinese, and confiscating the sampans of those who could not satisfy his demands. When the impositions continued, the Chinese boatmen finally investigated, and learning that Wootton had no authority for his "collections", protested. The culprit eventually was taken into custody on counts of accepting bribes and of misconduct as a public servant.

Two privates, Harry Brigg and Thomas Wynes of the Somerset Light Infantry, were brought before the Hongkong Magistry on August 15, charged with having robbed a small Chinese jewelry shop of a number of wrist watches. Both defendants entered pleas of guilty and explained that "they were short of money and went out with the intent to steal in order to get some."

On August 11, two British soldiers of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers were involved in the robbery of the On Lok Yuen Chinese cafe when, at about midnight, the two men suddenly snatched a roll of banknotes from the proprietor's cash box and fled. No arrests in this case were made.

September: On the 8th of this month a member of the King's Own Scottish Borderers entered a Chinese jewelry shop, and after looking at some goods, made off with what he was shown. He was private Stanley Winchester and was taken into custody and sentenced before the Central Magistry to six months' in prison.

On the same day the above offense was committee another British soldier of the K.O.S.B. made an unprovoked assault on a Chinese named Chau Fook, whom he had hired to carry him in a chair up to Lyndhurst Terrace. When he completed his journey he refused to pay the coolie and instead lashed him with his belt and later belabored a second coolie who was lying asleep on the road side at the time. When the soldier was taken into custody he attacked the court interpreter. The magistrate, upon fining him, remarked:

> *"that about 24 members of the K.S.O.B. have spoilt the reputation of a regiment," and he hoped that in the future the soldiers would attempt to behave themselves.*

In the latter part of September a Chinese woman was peacefully sitting on her doorstep, surrounded by a number of young girls. While they were thus seated, privates McEwen and O'Shea of the K.O.S.B. walked up to her, lifted her from the doorway and unceremoniously threw her across the street. The woman was 60 years old and naturally suffered severe injuries from the treatment. When a bystanding coolie remonstrated with the soldiers, they assaulted and beat him severely. The woman was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state and was so ill that she was not able to appear in Court and testify against the soldiers until a month later. As a result of her testimony the soldiers were given a three month's sentence.

October: A similar against to the one made by privates McEwen and O'Shea, occured on the 7th of this month when a British soldier molested a Chinese woman named Wong Tai. The woman was walking alone on Taipo Road when the soldier suddenly confronted her, having dashed out from a concealment in along the road. He threw her to the ground and when she put up a resistance, savagely struck her in the face. Before he could do further damage a Chinese man approached the scene and the soldier fled. The Chinese took the injured woman to the police station, where she arrived, bleedly profusely about the head. No arrests were made.

These are but a few of the outrages in which the K.O.S.B. have disgraced themselves in their treatment of Chinese residents of the colony which the British bullied China into ceding to them more than half a century ago. Such conduct as this on the King's Own Territory would appear to leave little room for complaint against the Chinese on the part of Mr. Green and Mr. Woodhead; puerile seems their prattling about "insecurity of person" as a reason for the continued existence of the unsatisfactory extraterri-

toriality system in China. These gentlemen apparently recognize the truth of this and for that reason, perhaps, fail to make any comment on the conduct of the Hongkong soldiers: it would rather weaken the consistency of their implications that all Chinese are born villains.

However, it is should be pointed out that the Hongkong Magistry has been stern in the judgments delivered against these British soldiers, supposedly representing law and order, who have victimized Chinese. Fines or sentences are passed on the culprits whenever apprehended, which is generally. These punishments, it is true, are not as severe as those which the honorable Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Green apparently would like to see meted out to all Chinese offenders against foreigners, but nevertheless there has been justice rendered to the injured parties, a justice which regards a Chinese as being equally entitled with foreigners to protection in a Crown colony. This is more than can be said for the treatment accorded certain victims of the British-controlled police of Shanghai.

As mentioned frequently in past issues of the *Review*, the local police have a habit of periodically demonstrating their tragically inaccurate marksmanship on the Chinese populace of Shanghai. We have lost exact count, but it seems to us that during the present year there have been at least a dozen occasions when innocent, innocuous Chinese have been wounded by wild shots from police guns, which were supposed to be aiming at fleeing criminals. The most recent debacle of this sort, if we remember correctly, brought down seven Chinese victims. It is probable that in no other large modern metropolis of the world could such criminal carelessness go unpunished. Even in the worst crime-centers of America one rarely hears of such an occurrence, and when one does it is usually quickly followed up by a charge of manslaughter. At the very least it results in a dishonorable discharge of the guilty policeman. Yet has anyone in Shanghai heard of punishment or even reprimands being given to those guilty members of the British dominated police department? We think not. None have come to our attention.

This is only fragmentary evidence that when "speaking of outrages" there are two sides to the subjects—but it should be sufficient to give food for thought to those who support the continued existence of extraterritoriality in China.

A TARTUFFISH CONTEMPORARY

FROM time to time the *Review* has endeavored to apprize its readers of some of the more questionable practices of the British morning newspapers in Shanghai, journals which invariably take themselves quite seriously as upholders of the traditions of higher journalism. On one recent occasion we pointed out the quite obvious "swipe" by the estimable *China Press* of a complete feature from the *New York Times*, a story about Manchuria written by Owen Lattimore, which was reprinted pictures et al by the Shanghai paper without so much as a six-point line of credit being given. This has been a regular practice by British papers here for so long tainly we never expected any of them editorially that it has become more or less of a custom; certo deny it. Most facetiously exhiliarating then, was a recent plaintive comment by the magniloquent *North China Daily News*, in which that journal took occasion to criticize another British paper in South China for "lifting". Says the *N. C. D. N:*

> Some days ago, we quoted from the "Japan Chronicle" some comment on motorists who think to open up a block in the traffic by repeated blowing of their horns. Our contemporary wondered whether any drivers could surpass the Japanese in this piece of irritating folly, and we added our conviction that the writer could not have had experience of motorists in Shanghai. In due course, this paragraph reached Hongkong and was "lifted" into one of the Colony's papers. No reference was made to the "North-China Daily News" so that the paragraph, as it appeared in Hongkong, was quite stupid and meaningless. This is an illustration of the danger of lifting without quotation. Again and again, as we read the papers that come in from different parts of the Far East, we find articles "bagged" from the "North-China Daily News" without the slightest acknowledgment. There are honourable exceptions who always give us credit, but many papers seem to have no conscience on the subject. It is always a pleasure to be quoted and no paper can have any reasonable objection to it, except where copyright is specially involved. But if an article is worth reprinting, surely the least that courtesy would require would be an acknowledgment of its source.

The incredible hypocrites! One almost concludes that the indignant editors of the *N.C.D.N.* have a sense of humor after all. Unless this is so, it is difficult to account for this uproarous piece of drivel, which rivals Moliere's bombastic Tartuffe, who immortalized deceit. These Englishmen who allow themselves to become so agitated over another paper's reprint of their doubtless exciting account of horn-tooting in Shanghai seem to find in the crime of which they accuse their contemporary no parallel with their own fine old habit of copying half the *London Times* or the *Illustrated London News* Nor does the *N.C.D.N.* restrict its cribbing to the home papers either. Anybody who reads the English language dailies of the Malayasia, India, Japan, and north, central and south China, or receives translations from the vernacular press, easily will be able to trace the origin of much that is passed off as original copy in the columns of this leading British journal.

It is probably quite true that the average newspaper reader in Shanghai cares little about the source of the news which appears in local journals. There being no copyright laws here against plagiarism, any publication can steal as much as it likes from home papers, books, or magazines, and do so with impunity. So it remains purely a matter of ethics—a word which is reputed to be of high import to the average Britisher, even journalists. Even though the local papers repeatedly disregard this matter of ethics, we would voice no protest if they would simply be honest to the extent of admitting to their readers that much of their material is not original. But when they hypocritically imply, as in the case of the editorial quoted above, that they are above reproach, and at the same time pedagogically attempt to read lessons on integrity to the Chinese in a self-appointed advisory capacity, they are deserving of no consideration. So to the *N.C.D.N.'s* lament on lifting, one must respond: "Off with the beard, Tartuffe! We know you!"

CHINA AT THE KYOTO CONFERENCE

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary to the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and Chief Delegate to the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations being held at Kyoto from Oct. 28 to Nov. 7.

AT the third biennial conference of the Institue of Pacific Relations, which was convened this Monday at Kyoto, Dr. David Z. T. Yui, who heads the Chinese delegation, formally submitted a lengthy statement in which a fairly comprehensive survey was made of important developments in China during the past two years. Dr. Yui's declaration appears in full elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

Although no special emphasis was laid upon extraterritoriality and the Manchuria problem, from China's standpoint the two most important topics to be discussed, both were mentioned by Dr. Yui. Of extraterritoriality he said that the National Government had been partially successful in its efforts at abolition, several countries having agreed to give up the special jurisdiction privileges, but that the Chinese had much cause for regret in that the major powers still balked at China's request for complete sovereignty. Dr. Yui touches briefly upon the Sino-Soviet tangle in Manchuria, and thus opens up this matter for examination before the conference. And in suggesting that Japanese soldiers were responsible for the death of Chang Tso-lin and declaring that agents of Baron Tanaka had made every effort to prevent Chang Hsueh-liang from acknowledging allegiance to the Central Government, Dr. Yui also made it clear that the Japanese position in Manchuria will come under fire.

As reported by *Reuter's* from Kyoto, "the allusions to Japan in China's statement were taken exception to by Mr. Zumoto, a Japanese delegate, as being opposed to the spirit of the conference, but the chairman, Dr. Nitobe, ruled that as the allusions, although contained in the statement, were not actually read by Dr. Yui in his address, (because of the limitation of spoken addresses to 5 minutes) no reply must be made to them on that evening (of the 29th, the day on which Dr. Yui's declaration was made). Mr. Zumoto complained of such allegations going forth to the world without reply."

A later telegram from *Reuter's* says that Japan is preparing a rebuttal to the Chinese criticisms of Japanese policy in China, and will present it during the round-table discussions which are to take place during the remaining days of the conference.

Dr. Yui deserves congratulation for having so frankly approached the nettling questions which are disturbing Sino-Japanese relations and thus bringing them up for an "airing" at the Kyoto meeting. Avoiding these issues because they are apt to result in the exchange of some perhaps unpleasant opinions would have been to nullify the importance of the conference from China's viewpoint. Obviously the greatest good that can result from this convention is to bring forth candid views from both sides which may eventuate in a somewhat closer understanding and perhaps a spirit of cooperation between China and Japan.

Being of an unofficial nature China's delegation has an opportunity to deal with the various thorny subjects in foreign relations in a tolerant and at the same time unguarded attitude. An honest avowal of opinion, calculated to place before the world the viewpoint of the intelligent, educated Chinese, can do much toward winning sympathy for China as a result of the publicity given to this conference. It should be emphasized that this is no occasion for propaganda. China will not be obliged to resort to such in order to explain her difficulties in a manner calculated to inspire suport. And it is safe to say that Dr. Yui and those associated with him will handle the matter in a tactful and satisfactory way. Incidently it is interesting to note that China's delegation this year is more representative than that sent to any previous conference. It includes, according to an article by Fang Fu-an which appeared in the *Review* for Sept. 28, and adequately discussed China's position at Kyoto, not only prominent members of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., which organization is responsible for the establishment of the Institute of Pacific Relations, but business men, newspaper men, college professors and various professional men as well. Some additions have been made in the list, it being understood that two bankers from Mukden also are delegates, but following are the names given by Mr. Fang:

Dr. Joshua Bau, Professor, Peiping National University, Peiping

Mr. C. C. Chang, Statistical Bureau, Legislative Yuan, Nanking

Mr. L. T. Chen, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Peiping

Mr. Chen Yen, Mukden

Mr. Chonr Shou-i, Northeastern University, Mukden
Dr. C. L. Hsia, President, Medhurst College, Shanghai
Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, Professor, Yenching University, Peiping
Dr. T. W. Hu, Professor, Tsinghua College, Peiping
Mr. Y. L. Lee, Vice-President, Lingnam University, Canton
Dr. T. T. Lew, Professor, Yenching University, Peiping
Mr. Ma Kuan-piao, Northeastern University, Mukden
Mr. Quentin Pan, The *China Critic*, Shanghai
Mr. Sherman Su, Manager, Commercial Press, Mukden
Mr. Tsao Teh-shuan, Mukden
Dr. L. K. Tao, China Foundation, Peiping
Miss P. S. Tseng, President, I-Fang Girls' Collegiate Sshool, Changsha
Mr. T. C. Tung, Mukden
Mr. C. F. Wang, Fengtien Mining Administration, Mukden
Mrs. C. F. Wang, Mukden
Mr. S. T. Wen, Shanghai
Mr. Paul Yen, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Mukden
Dr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary, National Committee YM.C.A., Shanghai

Despite the Kuominchun rebellion in the northwest and other precarious political disturbances which mar the scene in China today, these men must feel in a far more comfortable position than any who have before represented this country at the Instutute of Pacific Relations conferences. For the first time, China can claim that the country is united, that a central government has been established and that the dangers of continued civil war are greatly minimized. In addition these representatives can place before the conference definite accomplishments of the new regime and proof that the government is inaugurating a new day in China.

Modernization of the judiciary, which includes the establishment of more than 200 new magistrate's courts and the erection of model prisons and reformatories; improved and greatly extended educational facilities; the centralization of the control of the railways and the restoration of a regular schedule of service on all lines; the building of highways in Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Hopeh and numerous other provinces and the increased use of motor transportation; the spreading of airlines from Shanghai to Nanking and Hankow; the civil reforms that have taken place within the government and the enlightened legislation that has been enacted; the reduction of armies as agreed to at the disbandment conference; the industrialization that is taking place in the interior and the efforts at improved labor conditions for millions of Chinese workmen: these are casually assembled items which can be advanced as proof that the National Government has justified its existence, an existence that has been fraught with burdens perhaps more staggering than have faced any new regime in any country in this century.

Too much publicity has gone forth from this country on civil wars and warlords: too little about the steady constancy with which departments have been carrying out regular improvements and realizing reforms of a nature beneficial to the people and to the country. This is natural. There is drama in evil and in war, particularly from the newspaper man's angle. And while the opening of a new highway or a new school is a matter of no excitement for newspaper readers at home, a juicy morsel about bandit outrages or communist demonstrations always takes the foreign correspondent's eye. Thus it happens that most of the news which the outside world gets through the press largely has been of a nature not calculated to inspire confidence in the National Government.

Undoubtedly the continuous and exaggerated reports to papers abroad concerning disturbances in China, and the neglect by correspondents of news about constructive and reconstructive attainments of the government greatly influenced the powers' in making their replies to China's note on extraterritoriality. The Kyoto Conference affords an opportunity to tell the world something of the other side of events in China: those accomplishments little news of which has gone forth from press representatives here. And it will be one of the first obligations of Dr. Yui and the rest of the delegates to furnish information of this nature, in supplement to the half-truths appearing in foreign newspapers, which have inadequately covered the growth of new China.

NANKING LAUNCHES ITS DRIVE AGAINST THE KUOMINCHUN

HOPES for a peaceful settlement being reached between the Kuominchun and the Nanking Government seem to have been definitely shattered with the formal declaration of war by Chiang Kai-shek this week against the rebellious generals in Honan, and against their still silent leader, Feng Yu-hsiang. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Hankow on Wednesday and is reported already to have departed for the front. The latter apparently is toward the direction of Chengchow, although in this war developments are being so obscurely reported that it is difficult to determine just where the major contacts are to take place. Loyang still figures prominently as the pivot around which the various clashes are supposed to be occurring, although there have been reports of minor battling over widely scattered areas.

It is expected that with Chiang's arrival with his staff in Honan a more intensified campaign against the rebels soon will be inaugurated. A Thursday message of the official *Kuo Min* News Agency, from Nanking, declares:

"The long expected offensive against the Kuominchun insurgents was started on the Lung-hai front yesterday by the 5th and 1st route armies. The Government forces advanced in five separate routes, driving straight for Heishihkwan, Tengfon, Linju, Yuchom and Chiahsien, where the insurgents are concentrated.

"General Tang Seng-tse, Commander of the 5th Route Army, General Fong Ting-ying, Commander of the 1st Route Army, General Ho Chen-chun, Chief Military Counsellor to the National Government, and General Yang Chieh, Commander of the 10th Army Corps, all proceeded to the various fronts to direct operations.

"Severe fighting lasted the whole day, with heavy casualties on both sides. Toward evening, the rebel units under Cheng Hsin-ming at Tengfeng, unable to withstand the onslaught of the government forces, withdrew northward toward Loyang under cover of darkness. This so affected the entire Kuominchun line that the latter was forced to make a general retreat.

"According to an official communique from the Headquarters of the 5th Route Army at Chengchow, the fiercest fighting since the opening of hostilities occurred at Taifeng, with General Wei Yi-san's Division bearing the brunt of the battle.

"The armored Train Corps is reported to have clashed with the armored cars of the Kuominchun at Siaoyi on the

27th, resulting in the flight of the rebel soldiers there on the armored train 'Shantung' ".

Despite this inauguration of war, there are still some who believe that a long heige of fighting may be avoided. While it is now improbable that any negotiations with the rebels will be considered by the government until there has been a definite indication of the turn of the contest, it is believed in some circles that the punitive campaign will cease as soon as the rebel chieftains are prepared to come to suitable terms for submission to the Central Government. If the early clashes succeed in demoralizing the Kuominchun it is possible that disunity will occur among the rebellious generals and that as a result those who see an opportunity of saving their position by declaring allegance to the government may do so.

Proof of quarrels within the Kuominchun has been repeatedly advanced by Nanking. There have been reports of various generals having repudiated Sung Liang-cheng, who is heading the Kuominchun opposition. The *Kuo Min* News Agency reported from Hankow on Thursday that Liu Ju-ming, Chang Wei-ni and Ma Hang-ping, Kuominchun divisional commanders, have declared severance of relations with Feng Yu-hsiang and have petitioned the Central authorities for incorportion into the National Army. It was stated that a personal representative of these commanders arrived in Hankow to pledge loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek and await orders "with regard to a counter-attack against the insurgents." In addition it is reported from Nanking that a joint telegram has been received by the Commander-in-chief's headquarters from a number of Kansu militarists, in which Feng Yu-hsiang is denounced, and the Kuominchun is blamed for "crushing taxes and levies, which have been imposed and continue to be collected, while many farms have been converted into plantations for the cultivation of poppy with the result that the people have been deprived of their livelihood." The gnerals whose names are said to have been affixed to the telegram include Lu Ta-cheng, Huang Teh-kwei and Wang Yiu-pang; all of them assert their loyalty to the National Government and state that they are mobilizing their entire forces, totalling 60,000 soldiers, to "attack the rebels in the rear."

Further reports of the fighting in the neighborhood of Loyang are furnished by the Rengo News Agency, which states "that the Kuominchun forces are now advancing from the districts of Nanyang and Laohkow." The districts of Kecheng and Kuanghua are also reported to be Kuominchun strongholds which the National forces are planning to attack immediately. It appears that the offensive is being taken largely by the government troops, except in the neighborhood of Loyang, where forces under Tang Seng-chi are said to be waiting for reinforcements before attempting to occupy the city. Meanwhile the Kuominchun is harrassing their present position. Airplanes of the rebels are reported to have been battling with government ships sent to drop bombs over the enemy lines.

Although numerous encounters are said to have occurred all the way from the region of Chengchow to Yuhchow. there have been few statistics on casualties. In one official communique of Oct. 29 from Chengchow, the following information was received, however:

The Kuominchun insurgents, following their retreat from Loyang, have concentrated on the west bank of the Lo River where the units under Liang Kuan-ying clashed with the Government forces on the 26th, resulting in the killing of one insurgent regiment commander and about one hundred of the rebel troops.

About two regiments of the rebel units under Pang Ping-hsuan equipped with four field-guns and concentrated in the vicinity of Yenshih, were surrounded by the 9th Army under General Wei Yih-san. 500 prisoners, 500 rifles, 6 machine guns and 1 field-gun were captured from the enemy.

The same message added:

Three battalions of the Kuominchun near Tsanchiatien are being surrounded by Government units.

Government bombers have been rendering valuable assistance in the encounter at Tengfeng; the trenches and other defence constructions of the Kuominchun have been destroyed by bombs from Government planes.

While a feeling of despondency descends upon all who thus witness the renewal of major civil war in China, there is a general belief in most quarters that no other measure against the Kuominchun was left open to the government. As explained in previous editorials appearing in the *Review* on this dispute, the issue at stake is a matter of life or death for the Central Government: so long as the northwest militarists are allowed to maintain their feudalistic positions there can be no realization of the Kuomintang hopes for nationalism. In this connection it is interesting to note Chiang's statement to the nation before departing for the front:

"At the present moment when Soviet Russia is invading our national territory, Sung Chih-yuan, Shih Ching-ting and others under the command of the rebel Feng Yu-hsiang, have dared to start a rebellion in the North-West. Mindful of the fact that never in the history of any country has it been possible to resist foreign aggression without first stamping out traitors and insurgents within, I am embarking today for Hankow to direct the Punitive Expeditionary Forces to fight for the principles and the prestige of the Party and Government.

"The extermination of the rebels, the suppression of the rebellion and the attainment of internal peace as well as the warding off of foreign aggression all depend upon this campaign.

"While on my part I have pledged solemnly to exterminate and wipe out all the rebels and traitors, it is also hoped that all our countrymen, on the other hand, will units against the enemies of the people to the end that the obstacles to National Reconstruction may bere moved and an era of permanent peace may be ushered in. When such is attained, even though there be neighboring countries who harbor aggressive designs, we may easily frustrate them by diplomatic means. On the eve of the campaign, I hereby given utterance to what is uppermost in my mind. May all our countrymen take note of this."

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from the capital, military headquarters at Nanking will be under the command of General Chu Peh-teh, while the chairmanship of the government temporarily will be vasted in Tan Yen-kai. Before Chiang departed for Hankow, it was decided that General Yen Hsi-shan should be appointed Assistant Commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces of the National Government. Whether this is simply an effort to substantiate the government's persistent declaration to the effect that Yen is fully in accord with the punitive expedition against the Kuominchun, it is impossible at present to determine, inasmuch as the Shansi leader himself has not fully announced his intentions. However, some days ago he declined the position offered to him as Commander-in-Chief of all the northern flank armies against

(*Continued on page 358*)

The Soviet Atrocities in Barga

BY J. B. POWELL

(Written for the Chicago Tribune)

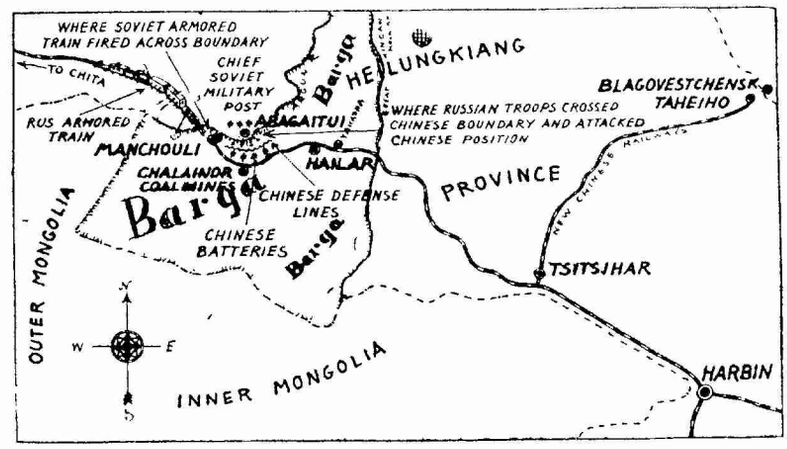
THERE are between 500 and 1,000 women and children refugees congregated along the tracks of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the vicinity of Hailar, about four hundred miles west of Harbin and about one hundred miles inside the Chinese border. These women and children are of Russian blood and constitute the surviving members of families who have been the victims of one of the worst atrocities ever perpetrated upon a defenseless community by armed military forces acting upon the orders of an established state. These women and children refugees constitute only a part of the total number, estimated at 5,000, who have been driven from their homes on Chinese territory by gangs of well-armed and organized Soviet cavalry since October 1. The purpose of these raids into Chinese territory by organized bands of Red Russian mounted troops is not yet clearly understood, even by officials of foreign consulates in Harbin who have made investigations of the situation and talked personally with the victims. The only known factor is that Russian women and children have been the victims of an atrocity, the barbarity of which is equalled no-where in the history of modern times and probably can only find its counterpart in the feuds of savage tribes. Appeals have been broadcast throughout the civilized world for assistance for these refugees whose situation is critical in the extreme, due to the lack of food, the cold weather and lack of housing facilities in the small towns along the railway, the chief points of concentration being Hailar and Yakasha in the so-called Barga district which is a section of Heilungkiang province of North Manchuria which fronts on Soviet Russian territory, the boundary line being the Argun River.

Male Population of Village Massacred

While there long had been rumors of alleged bandit activities in this district, it was not known definitely until October 3 that the disturbances were the result of actual Soviet raids on Chinese soil, but on that day, October 3, eight seriously wounded Russians were brought to Hailar. One of the wounded, a youth, I. Goskoff by name, died shortly after being brought to Hailar. These wounded Russians were the sole survivors of the male population of the town of Tanikay which is located a few miles north of Yakasha and about forty or fifty miles from Hailar. The accounts told by these men generally agree; that a force of about 90 mounted Soviet troops surrounded the town at about 3 o'clock in the morning and ordered all the men and boys above the age of twelve to gather in one place in the street. They were then marched out of the village to a meadow where they were mowed down by machine guns. The women and smaller children of the village, when they realized what was going on dropped on their knees and begged for the lives of their husbands and fathers. But the appeals were of no avail and within a few seconds the entire male population, numbering seventy-four individuals, was a mass of dead or dying or badly wounded humanity. Those who were not killed by the machine guns were finished off by bayonet stabs or revolver shots. The eight dangerously wounded that did survive and were brought to Hailar happened to be at the bottem of the heap and thus escaped the main force of the rain of bullets or the even worse ferocity of the Red troops. One young man who received an ugly wound in his neck said that he fell as soon as the firing began, and feeling his neck bleeding, feigned death. After the firing was over the Soviet soldiers then walked about among the bodies and completed the slaughter by stabbing and shooting those who still showed signs of life. Seeing the youth with blood running from his neck, one of the Soviet troopers observed, "this dog is not worth wasting another bullet on for he was struck right in the head at the first shot."

Ten Villages Devastated

This massacre of the male inhabitants of Tanikay occurred on Tuesday, October 1. Two days later the same gang of Red cavalry returned and took away with them practically all the live stock, horses and cattle in the village and also a number of the women and girls, driving them all toward the Siberian border. Immediately after the Tanikay atrocity there followed in rapid succession similar atrocities in other villages, the last incident reported being on October 13 when the town of Usturofok in the extreme northern part of the Barga District was completely destroyed and all persons still remaining in the place, women and children as well as men, were massacred. In the case of Usturofok, which is located on the Argun River, an attempt was made by a small force of Chinese soldiers stationed in the town to put up a defense, but after three attempts to cross the river the Red forces finally succeeded under cover of an armored launch and after gaining a foothold on the bank the town was captured and the remaining inhabitants killed. The killed here included a number of Chinese, men, women and children, as well as a few Mongols. The names of the various towns as well as the exact number of victims in each case are not known at this time, nor is it possible to make an exact estimate from the reports of survivors who have reached the railway. At the village of Damosova, some fifty were killed, those murdered including women and many children. At Tanikay the number was 64. At Chekir there were 24 victims. The total number of towns and villages which were devastated, according to a report of T. Leonard Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul at Harbin, who talked to many of the victims at Hailar, was ten. The total number of persons killed was placed at approximately 1,000, most of them being Russian emigrees in the so-called "Three-River" district, a section of Heilungkiang province which fronts on the Argun River north of the Chinese Eastern Railway and east of the Great Hingan mountain range. The names of some of the other towns and villages are Chenkir, Kishinor, a town, name not given, but located across the Argun River from the Russian town of Argonsky, Kamori, Magjin, Kuli, Labdarin and a number of other places which were merely listed as



The Barga district, as shown on this map, is located in the upper northwestern corner of Manchuria—a region of vast valleys, broken up with the Great Hignan Mountain range, where villages are few and nomadic life is still undefeated by the encroachments of civilization.

farms owned by individuals, but where as many as a half dozen families lived in groups. Cases were also reported where groups of four or five men who were taking cart loads of farm products such as butter and cheese to market, were killed and the carts with their products burned, one account stating that the incinerated bodies of six men were found amidst the remains of their waggons, all having been burned along with the cargo of butter. Chinese troops which recently have been moved into the district have reported finding many bodies of Russians along the roads and in the forests which grow along the small streams.

Whole Families Killed

A detailed report pertaining to the status of the refugees, particularly the women and children at Hailar and Yakasha, which was written by Mr. Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul at Harbin, told of many instances where he saw groups of three or four little children walking about the streets begging for information about their fathers and mothers who had been killed. One little boy, not over twelve years of age told Mr. Lilliestrom how necessary it was for him to find his father as they had come away and left all of the cattle without anyone to look after them. Another little boy, whose parents lived at Chenkir, told how he was out tending the horses on a pasture near the village when the Reds cams up. Fearing the lad would give the alarm, one of the soldiers shot the boy and thinking him dead went on. The bullet only passed through the boy's leg, so after the soldiers had rode on he crawled through the grass for nearly a quarter of a mile and gave the alarm. One Russian man, a former Cossack soldier who was brought to Hailar, had eleven bayonet stabs in his body in addition to a gunshot wound. In one room in Hailar Mr. Lilliestrom counted fourteen children under eight years of age, the parents of whom had been murdered. The correspondent of an American newspaper, stationed in Hailar made a list of families that had been killed in the town of Damosova the list containing the names of fathers, mothers and children with their names and ages. The list read somewhat as follows: Larionoff family, husband, wife, son six years, three daughters aged 4, 2, and 1 years; Nedorofsky family, husband, wife, daughter seven years, three sons, age l 15, 6 and 3 years; Svenskoff family, husband wounded, wife killed, also daughter 10 years and son 7 years; Sereonoff family, wife killed, son 4 years and daughter 1 year; another family by same name, apparently of other Sereonoff, mother killed and four daughters aged 23, 19, 17 and 10, and infant 3 months old; aged woman named Varlanova 72 years, killed also one old man named Nedorovsky aged 75; another man named Redroff, aged 66.

No Protection from Cold

In Mr. Lilliestrom's opinion, hundreds of these refugees from the Three River district will die of cold and hunger unless relief is immediately forthcoming, his report stating that it was not unusual to find from thirty to forty women and children crowded into one room. In many cases the children have greatly distended stomachs caused by eating raw food picked up along the road from their homes in the affected district to the railway line. At one place north of Hailar where it is necessary to cross a river on a ferry there were said to be more than 1,000 people camped on the open plain with no shelter whatever from the snow and frigid atmosphere, awaiting their turn to be ferried across the stream with their carts and a few personal belongings. All of these refugees tell heartrending stories of the ferocity of the attacks of the Red troops, which, even discounting the natural tendency toward exaggeration, are difficult to believe, some of the refugees claiming to have seen drunken Red soldiers throw little children into the rivers and then shoot at them with rifles and revolvers as they struggled in the water.

As stated in the foregoing, it is impossible to understand the reasons which inspired the savagery of these attacks upon the Russian emigree villages in the Three River District. Refugees from the town of Tanikay where more than sixty men were massacred. told Mr. Lilliestrom that the Red cavalry leaders had declared, "We propose to show the White Russian Refugees in Manchuria as well as the Chinese what terrorism really means." In another case a badly wounded Russian who had escaped said that the leader of the Red gang had shouted, "Now you shall see how we deal with the emigrees." This man stated that when the villagers were lined up to be shot before the eyes of their wives and children, a number of their sons ran out in front and tried to shield their fathers, but all were mowed down by the rain of bullets from the machine guns. He also stated that a number of children were thrown into wells and articles of furniture thrown down on top of them. In practically all cases the houses and barns and stacks of hay were burned and all live stock driven off toward the boundary. Refugees from the village of Damosova told of many cases where Red troopers crushed the heads of little children with the butts of their rifles or even with the heels of their boots.

Soviets Do Not Disclaim Responsibility

While it had been reported in Harbin for several weeks that the Commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces in Siberia, General Blucher (Galen), was arming so-called guerilla bands for operating behind the Chinese lines at Manchouli-Chalainor, it was not expected that attention would be directed toward the Russian emigrees residing on Chinese soil in the Three River District. Rather it was thought that attention would be directed at cutting the Chinese Eastern Railway behind the Chinese military lines in the vicinity of Hailar where it is possible to strike at the railway line from the Mongolian border. Therefore it was expected in Harbin, when the first news of the massacre of the Russian emigree farmers and villagers, reached the city that the whole thing would be disavowed by the Soviet Russian forces as banditry on Chinese territory with which neither the Soviet Government nor its representatives had anything to do. However, this was not the case: The Soviet broadcasting station at Harbarovsk which broadcasts almost nightly programs of speeches breathing hatred for Chinese officials, took full credit for the raids into the Three River District and alleged that the Soviet military forces had decided upon this action as retaliation for alleged "White-Guard" attacks across the boundary into Soviet territory. A few days later, following the Soviet capture and destruction of the town of Lahususu (Chinese name, Tungkiang), located at the junction of the Amur and Sungari Rivers, the Soviet broadcaster at Habarovsk announced that "We have taught the White emigrees a lesson they never will forget and in addition we have cleaned out the Chinese nest at Lahususu. These are samples of what we will do as soon as the weather becomes colder and the rivers are frozen over so our troops can operate on Chinese territory."

According to the best available information, based upon reports from the refugees and from Chinese residents of this area, the Soviet General Blucher sent four gangs of cavalry into the northern Barga district, these gangs being composed of from 90 to 250 men each. They were well armed with rifles and revolvers and in addition each gang carried from one to two light protable machine-guns with ample supplies of ammunition. This enabled the Red forces to operate practically at will in the district because all testimony seems to agree that the Russian emigrees in the area were practically without arms. It was only after several villages had been destroyed and hundreds of villagers killed that a number of the farmers congregated at the towns of Dragoshenko, Shutchke, and Verkne-Kuli, where they succeeded in obtaining a small supply of arms, supposedly from the Chinese military and possibly from the small forces of Chinese soldiers in the border towns along the Argun where superior forces of Red troops had forced the Chinese soldiers to flee to the interior. Mr. Lilliestrom was authority for the statement that there were practically no arms, outside of a few old-type hunting guns, in the entire area. The Chinese authorities claimed that they had sent a force into the area two years ago and had taken up all guns that could be found in the villages, including hunting guns, the Chinese purpose being to break up a gang of Russian and Chinese bandits that had been operating in the Three-River area. The Chinese claim that all military rifles found in the villages had been confiscated, but in the case of hunting guns the villagers had been given receipts. This latter statement seemed to be borne out by the fact that two or three well known professional Russian hunters came to Harbin early in October in order to obtain their rifles from the Chinese authorities for the winter hunting season.

Little Evidence of White-Guard Attacks on Russian Territory

As to the Russian charge of White-Guard attacks from Chinese territory on residents of

the Russian side of the boundary, there is little definite evidence available. One of the foreign consuls in Harbin who has resided in North Manchuria for several years told the writer that he had heard of a gang of ex-Cossack soldiers which had been engaged in banditry in the Three-River District for several years and had made its headquarters in one of the villages. If this report was correct, it is possible that this gang of Russian bandits did not confine its activities to the Chinese side of the line. However, there is very little evidence on the Chinese side of the line, at least from sources available to the foreign newspaper correspondents, to bear out the Soviet Russian Government's repeated charges of White-Guard attacks across the Sino-Siberian frontier. The writer of these paragraphs visited the Chinese front line trenches at both Manchouli-Chalainor and at Pogranictnaya and probably saw ten or fifteen thousand Chinese soldiers and did not observe a single Russian in Chinese military uniform. Aside from one or two Russian aviation instructors who have been seen at Harbin, wearing the Chinese military uniform, no other Russians have been observed with the Chinese military forces. However, it should be stated that China has a boundary of practically 1,000 miles, reaching from Manchouli on the West and sweeping in a vast semi-circle along the Argun and Amur Rivers to Pogranictnaya on the East and outside of a few places where China has military garrisons, this boundary is practically unprotected. In many of the towns along the Argun there were only small Chinese forces, in some cases not numbering more than a dozen soldiers; hence there is a possibility that Russian bandits operated in this area on both sides of the line. That these bandit gangs, if such did exist, ever conducted organized attacks on the Soviet side of the line, is not believed in responsible circles in North Manchuria. The chief reason for this statement is that the Russian emigrees who had moved across the boundary and settled on Chinese territory had nothing to gain by antagonizing the Soviet Government; rather the contrary.

Extensive Dairying by Emigrees

It is therefore necessary to go deeper into Russian-Chinese politics for an explanation of the reason for the savagery of the Red attack upon people of their own flesh and blood who had emigrated from Russian territory at the time of and following the Bolshevist revolution of 1917-1918. It is no secret, of course, that bad blood has existed between the Soviet and the Russian emigrees who are scattered all over the world. Many of these emigrees belong to monarchist groups who were involved in counter-revolutionary activities in Siberia under Koltchak and Semenoff and other reactionary leaders. But from the standpoint of most of the settlers in the Three-River area (estimated at 15,000 to 18,000), while many of the men had been Cossack soldiers in the ranks of Koltchak and Semenoff and other reactionary leaders during the Russian revolution, the facts seem to bear out the statement that they have become peaceful farmers since settling down on the Chinese side of the line. The Three-River district is an immensely fertile district which leads down from the wooded slopes of the Great Hingan mountain range to the Argun River. It was particularly well adapted to dairying, somewhat similar to the state of Wisconsin in the United States, and in recent years this district had become the chief source of supply of dairy products for Harbin and other cities of Manchuria, and even Tientsin and Peking where Hailar butter and cheese were well known. It is not entirely clear upon what basis these Russian settlers obtained their lands from the Chinese authorities, but according to report most of them had been financed by one or two wealthy Russians in North Manchuria who had obtained some sort of a concession from the Chinese military governor of Heilungkiang province. One of these men, D. M. Vorontsoff, had established shops and dairies throughout the district, his shops supplying the villages with groceries, agricultural implements, cream separators, etc. The whole trade was operated on an extensive credit basis, the peasants buying on credit and paying their accounts in dairy and agricultural products. The land-rent and taxes were said to have been paid to the Chinese authorities at Tsitsihar in a lump sum amounting to more than $100,000 annually, by Mr. Vorontsoff, who received his payment from the farmers in the form of dairy and other farm products which were shipped to Harbin. The annual production of butter alone was said to amount to more than 8,000 poods. Then in addition to the dairy products, there was a considerable live-stock industry, chiefly beef, which was shipped in a frozen state to Harbin and Dairen and even to Japan.

Animosities between Soviets and Settlers

Since Chinese authority in the district was very weak, the Russian settlers were largely uninterfered with, and as a result generally prospered. Many Chinese had flocked into the district and had engaged in business, chiefly in the border towns where in addition to legitimate commerical enterprises, a thriving smuggling business was conducted across the line into Soviet territory, the smuggling of countless articles such as women's stockings and other finery as well as food products being exceedingly profitable owing to the exorbitant Soviet tariff. Within the brief period of ten or twelve years the Three-River district had been turned into an immensely profitable territory, the reason being chiefly the lack of political restraint or interference and the free trading system that prevailed. For this reason alone the Russian emigree settlement on the Chinese side of the line had long constituted a source of worry to the Soviet Government and a source of envy on the part of the officially restricted and communistically impoverished Russian population on the Siberian side of the line. It has been stated that there has been a constant influx of Russians from the Siberian to the Chinese side of the line—another source of trouble to the Soviet officials on the northern banks of the Argun. Then in addition there was the question of politics. Most of the male inhabitants of the Three-River district had served with Koltchak or Semenoff against the Soviet forces during the Russian civil war, hence deep political animosities must have existed. It is only in the light of these various elements that the recent Red raids into the Three-River district can be explained, particularly the savagery of the attacks upon defenceless villagers and the slaughtering of innocent women and children who could not by any possible stretch of the imagination, have had anything to do with political activities past or present.

Political Source of Activities

But behind these immediate causes for Soviet animosities toward people of their own flesh and blood residing on the Chinese side of the line there undoubtedly is a further and more deep-seated cause for Soviet military activities in this section of Chinese territory that is intimately associated with the politics of the entire Barga District, an area of practically 150,000 square kilometers occupying all of the section of Heilungkiang province lying west of the Great Hingan mountain range and bordering on Outer Mongolia on the southwest and the Argun River on the west and north. Since the Barga District is not shown on any maps, except those published by Russia or Russian interests in Manchuria it is best to locate it as lying between 47 and 54 degrees North Latitude and 115 and 122 East Longitude. The eastern boundary is the Great Hingan watershed and most of the western boundary is the Argun River. The remainder of the boundary stretching from the bend in the Argun at Abagaitu and to the north and west of Manchouli and from this point around in a rough semi-circle to the lower end of the Hingan mountains has never been surveyed and hence is not clearly defined. In recent years since the Russians have established their control in Outer-Mongolia, the Soviet Government has maintained that Barga really belongs to Outer Mongolia. These claims have not been presented by Soviet Russia directly, but through the medium of the Soviet-controlled "autonomous" Government of Outer Mongolia which has its capital at Urga. In August, 1928, an armed force of Mongolian cavalry raided across into the Barga district and cut the Chinese Eastern Railway on both sides of Hailar. The Chinese charged at the time that the Russians were back of this raid but the incident was finally explained as a fight between rival political groups among the Mongols and nothing more was said about it, but recently the Chinese claim to have found evidence in the records of the Soviet Dalbank at Harbin where the funds for financing the raid were taken from the Dalbank by two well-known Soviet citizens of Harbin and transported to Hailar from which point the money was taken in a motor car to the Outer Mongolian border.

Barga the Subject of China's First Foreign Treaty

Regardless of the correctness of these allegations, there is no questioning the fact that the Barga District, an immensely wealthy piece of territory, wealthy in potential agricultural and mineral resources, has long been a fighting ground between China and Russia. Within sight

of the Chinese front-line trenches to the west of Manchouli at the western end of the Chinese-Eastern Railway is a long clearly defined ridge of earth stretching across the country-side which the Chinese claim to be the remains of a wall constructed by Ghengis Kahn. China's first treaty with a Western Power, Russia, signed in 1690, pertained to this region and its chief purpose was to define a portion of the boundary of Barga. It is said that boundary stones were set up containing the terms of the treaty in the Chinese, Manchu, Russian, Latin and Mongolian languages. According to a recent Russian estimate, the population of the Barga district consists of 22,658 Russians, most of them emigrees from Soviet territory since the Russian revolution. In addition there are 17,177 Chinese and some 269 Manchus. Then in addition to the Chinese and Russians there are 27,662 Mongolian nomads; 3,110 Trans-Baikalian, Buryats and Tungus tribes-people; 250 Yakuts, 895 Orochons, all making a grand total of 72,021 for the whole territory.

While the Chinese, generally speaking, know little about the Barga District, the Russians are thoroughly familiar with it and its resources. Barga has long been a source of scientific investigation on the part of the Russians who have published many important works on the territory, its people and resources. In 1928 the Chinese Eastern Railway published a book of some 300 pages devoted entirely to the Barga territory. The book was written by V. A. Kormasoff in the Russian language, but a translation in English of the more important chapters is to be found in the archives of the Harbin Museum. Space is too limited for a detailed explanation but from a historical standpoint the Barga district has always been intimately connected with the politics of China, Mongolia and Russia. Some 255 years before the Christian era Barga was controlled by a Mongolian khanate, but for several centuries afterwards it was the scene of tribal fights.

Beginning of Conflict in 16th Century

The Russian became interested in the territory in the Sixteenth Century when the towns of Nerchinsk and Yakutsk were founded, and when the northeastern part of Heilungkiang province was colonied by the Moscow Government. The Peking Government was disturbed at this action and sent a military force which captured the Russian outpost of Albazin. It was stated that the Russian forces of 736 soldiers held out for fourteen months against the Chinese force of 11,000 and when the place was finally captured only 66 Russian soldiers were still alive. In the year 1732 the Chinese Government colonized the Barga District by sending into it several thousand tribesmen from the Nonni River basin. The town of Hailar, the metropolis of the Barga District, was established in 1734 and has since served as the administrative center. It has only been since the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, however, that Hailar has become important commercially, it now being the center of a vast wool export business. In addition to China's complications with Russia over the Barga District, there have been frequent clashes between the Chinese and Mongols, the Mongols long being a source of worry and fear on the part of the Chinese. In 1900 at the time of the Boxer Rebellion the Chinese replaced the Mongol authority, but the Mongols returned in 1904. The next year they were driven out of control and Chinese authority re-established. The completion of the Chinese Eastern Railway enabled the Chinese to hasten the colonization of the territory, a process still continuing. In 1911 at the time of the Chinese revolution the Mongols again attempted to drive the Chinese troops out of the Barga area but when the Chinese troops refused to get out the Bargut tribesmen took matters into their own hands and captured Hailar and other towns. Russia stepped in the next year, 1912 and mediated the trouble. An agreement signed in 1915 specified that Barga should be a separate province under the immediate authority of the Chinese Central Government. But the Barga authorities reserved the right to negotiate directly with the authorities of Heilungkiang province. China recognized the right of Russian concessionaires which probably explains the present Russian emigree settlements in the Three-River Districts.

Dual Control by Chinese and Mongols

The administration of the Barga District is peculiar in that there is a sort of dual control on the part of the Chinese and Mongols, the highest Mongol authority being the "Amban," while the highest Chinese authority is a sort of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the present occupant of the post being a Yunnanese, a man of great intelligence and administrative ability who has made a thorough study of his territory and its inhabitants. Recently when a group of American movie-men sought to take pictures in the district, the Chinese Commissioner wanted to charge them $40 for a regulation pass-port to travel in the interior, a charge which is made to all commercial travelers. When the Mongolian Amban heard about it, he offered his services gratis and provided an escore for the movie-men to go to the famous Mongolian monastery at Gandjur where the priests posed for the American sound-moving-picture machine in regulation Hollywood style. Despite the Chinese military force, there frequently are fights between the various tribes, one such occurring in 1927. In recent years the 1915 agrement has been amended to the effect that Barga has become a definite part of Heilungkiang province, but even today the interior administration is still in the hands of the Mongol tribesmen.

Of particular interest to Americans is the fact that practically all of the wool used in the carpet industry in the United States is said to come from the Barga District. It is brought to Hailar in Mongolian two-wheeled carts pulled by camels and oxen and tended by Mongols who come into Hailar from a distance of 200 to 300 miles.

Of still further interest to Americans is the fact that one of the greatest living authorities on the Barga District is an American woman, Miss Ethel John Lingrin, a native of Chicago and a graduate of Smith College and Cambridge University of England. Miss Lingrin, whose present residence is Peking, has spent many months in travel and study in the Barga and Mongolian country and probably has a better knowledge of the various tribes and their languages and customs than any other living person. She spent seven months in the Three River District this last summer and succeeded in getting out and back to Hailar only a few days ahead of the Red cavalry raids described in this article.

National Government Spokesman Criticizes Red Cross Report

On Wednesday of this week the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement from "a spokesman for the National Government" in which the report made by the Red Cross Mission, headed by Colonel Bicknell, was severely denounced. The opinion that foreign aid for the sufferers would only prolong exisiting conditions caused from burdens placed upon the people by the warlords, and the additional depredations of bandits and disastrous results of confiscatory taxation, was deprecated.

"Whatever the causes of famine in China," said this spokesman, "the Red Cross report is bound to provoke unfavorable reaction. While the National Government did not invite the Red Cross Mission to China and did not ask aid of the Society, nevertheless every courtesy was shown to the representatives while they were here. The report of the Mission is in ill accord with the friendliness of this reception."

The fact that the Mission advocated withholding support on the grounds that China lacked a stable Central Government was held to be a "gratuitous insult." It was said that unless suitable amends were made that in the future such missions would receive a cold greeting when they came to China.

The government is understood particularly to resent the passages in the Red Cross report which take such a pessimistic outlook on future conditions. It also refutes the inference that the Central Government has made no effort to aid the sufferers, pointing out that all officials and employees of the government are donating 20% of their salaries to relief funds, and that $30,000,000 in famine bonds and famine sur-taxes have been raised and used in relieving the unfortunates. It is pointed out that this has been accomplished despite the staggering burdens with which the new government has had to contend.

Hangchow Telephone Project

Twenty-seven important cities in the province of Chekiang will be connected by telephone according to the program for the installation of a provincial long-distance telephone service. The project which was started last May has connected eighteen of the cities already. Branch lines will be installed later on to include the villages.

Civil War Rumors and the Shanghai Bond Market

BY B. Y. LEE

THE investment expert tells us that any security that yields a high return of interest rate is too risky to be included as a sound investment. But this principle does not apply to investment in the Chinese national bonds, which during the past eighteen years have given to investors anywhere from 15 to 25% per annum.

The national bonds have been in existence since the establishment of the republic. During the past 18 years about $800,000,000 worth of bonds have been issued, all of which either have been redeemed at their face value or are being redeemed, despite the fact some of them have been sold at one time or another at a very low price in the stock exchange.

The quotation of the national bonds at both the Shanghai and Peiping bond exchanges has been the best indicator of Chinese political conditions: a slight change in the government either for good or bad immediately is indicated in the bond quotation. Of course sensational rumors and fabricated news ofttimes affect the quotation temporarily. It is said some foreign news agencies can make a large fortune at speculation in bonds if they delay handing out news concerning sudden political upheavals or hand out fabricated news in regard to a grave situation of the government. Anyone who is well versed in Chinese political conditions sooner or later will become a rich man in the operation of bonds. Generally, men who are closely connected with important men in the government either themselves have made a fortune or have helped their friends to make one in bond speculation.

Speculators and Investors Collaborate

Since Nanking became the national capital, the Shanghai Bond Exchange has become the leading Chinese financial market. During the past two weeks of the uncertainty in Chinese political conditions the fortune-seekers, both speculators, and investors have come together in the exchange to test their judgement, sound or false, in regard to the stability of the present government, either in buying or selling futures. On the average, the daily transaction of bonds has amounted to $10,000,000, the brokerage of which is more than $15,000 per day. On account of the impending civil war, the bonds have dropped from the highest point to the lowest point—about $15 on $100 face value. The recent big drop has been one of the worst since the Nationalists have controlled the government.

In the early part of September, before the revolt of the Kwangsi generals, the so-called 2-1/2 per cent bond was sold at $88, and in the early part of October it dropped to 85. On the morning of the 11th of October the same bond dropped $4, and on the 23rd of October it dropped to 76—the lowest point. The 2-1/2% bond is secured on 2-1/2 surtax, bearing 8% interest per month or 9.6% per year on its face value. The life of the bond has only 43 months to go. At this price the bond yields more than 20% per annum not to mention the compound interest. If the latter item is taken into consideration, the annual return on the money invested will give about 25%.

The so-called custom bonds, as the name indicates, are secured on custom revenues, bearing 7% per month interest, payable in 62 months by monthly payments. The monthly payment started last June. On the 23rd of October this bond dropped to $57. Thus it now yields more than 30%, if compound interest is taken into consideration.

Three Drops in Nine Months

One is much surprised to see why the bond that is well secured and yields such a high rate of return is sold at such a ridiculously low price. Why do not men of means invest their money in these bonds when the country is in civil war? The answer is purely a psychological one. Every time the country is threatened with civil war, the price of these bonds drops ten or more dollars; and when the hostility has suspended, the price returns to its former level. During the past nine months, the same occurrence has taken place three times; the first was the fight with the Wuhan rebels last spring; the second was the dispute with General Feng last summer; and the third is the present repetition of the Chiang-Feng controversy.

There are many good reasons why the bonds drop considerably in anticipation of civil strife. A greater percent of the national bonds are in the hands of the Chinese bankers who need cash badly for emergencies in the time of war, especially those who have issued banknotes. The only alternative or the quickest way to meet their depositors' and creditors' demands is to sell their holdings wholesale thus making the bond market uneasy. The second reason is that the "bears" who have sold futures before the bad news has been put in print spread fabricated news that the heads of the coming new government will cancel all the bonds previously issued. The "bulls" hearing this news, become very nervous, and unload their holdings. The third reason is that during these critical times the interest rates are exceptionally high—maybe as high as 25%. Banks refuse to grant loans on bonds which in time of peace are the best security for mortgage. Money is tight everywhere, and few men have any idle money to invest in these bonds, despite the fact they know very well that in the near future they can reap a good profit. The fourth is a psychological reason. When the price is low, everybody is pessimistic, predicting the price is going to drop lower yet. So they wait and see before taking any action. As previously stated, the big drop of the government bonds in the time of civil disturbances does not indicate that the people have lost their faith in the government, rather they have lost faith in themselves. Most speculators are like sheep. When a bank sells, many others are on the same side without having any particular reason for their action. "Too many on one side of a boat upsets it" holds true in the bond market.

Saturday the Dangerous Day

Saturday is a most dangerous day for the "bulls", as there is no market on Sunday. When bad news comes out on Saturday, most speculators are afraid that the worst will come on Sunday, and on Monday the market may be wrecked. To guard against further loss which may come on the coming Monday, they quit the market on Saturday. For instance, on Saturday, October 12, when Nanking declared war against the Kuominchun, national bonds dropped $4 on $100 face value and also $4 on the following Monday. Speculators are required to deposit $600 in the broker's office as the margin money for every $10,000 worth of bonds either bought or sold for future delivery. If a speculator at any time loses half of his margin, he is required to pay up the other half at once, otherwise the broker has the right to sell out his holdings without his consent. On Saturday afternoon when most banks close, money cannot be easily got, so this is the ripe day for speculators to be one sided.

The public a whole should be taught the nature of the national bonds, which are loans, not mere scraps of paper, as some of the reactionaries and "bears" have often rumored. If the mind of the public is convinced of this, the price of these bonds would not drop so much in time of civil dangers. Sooner or later they will be redeemed and profits taken. Why should there be so much excitement in the bond market? During the past eighteen years civil war has been a common event in China. Within short periods the price of bonds has dropped considerably, but then returned to the normal prices again in a short time. This has been proved again and again. It is a great pity for the "bears" who have lost considerably in heavy selling, and is to be regretted. The "bulls" in the long run will make a fortune or at least get exceptionally high returns on their money invested in bonds because they have faith in their judgment of the bonds, and in the Chinese Government, which has redemed and will redeem all the bonds issued, in order to restore the national credit. There are always two sides in the bond market; the "bulls" and the "bears", the winners and the losers; the ones who have faith in the government and the ones who have no faith in their own government. The best motto in the Chinese investment market is: Buy the Chinese national bonds whenever they are low.

Revision of Communications Contracts

A *Reuter's* report of October 30 states that it has been officially confirmed in Nanking that the Ministry of Communictions will shortly appoint a special committee for the revision of cable, telephone and wireless contracts with foreign corporations.

A representative of the Ministry of Communications will be chairman of this committee, while the two vice-chairmen will be representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, respectively.

British Aviator Drowned in Hongkong

A seaplane from H. M. S. Hermes flying over the harbor at Hongkong on the morning of October 29 suddenly crashed and sank. Flying officer A. R. Ward was carried down with her and drowned. His body was recovered later.

China Summarizes Attempted Sino-Soviet Negotiations; Blames Russia For Failure

The following statement has been telegraphed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all the signers of the Kellogg Peace Pact, calling the attention of the Powers to the invasions that have taken place in Manchuria, in violation of the tranquility of the Far East.

The Authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) unearthed on May 27th, 1929, a dastardly plot within the Soviet Consulate General at Harbin to overthrow the National Government and destroy the Chinese Eastern Railway. In pursuance of the Sino-Soviet Agreement of 1924 the said Authorities began to adopt on July 11, 1929, the necessary precautionary measures for the protection of the said Railway. The circumstances leading to the above state of affairs were set forth in a manifesto of the National Government on July 19, 1929, together with an *expose* showing how the Soviet Government had juggled with actual facts, how it had misrepresented the true intent contained in China's reply of July 17, 1929, to the Soviet communication, and how it had brought about the present critical situation. In addition the manifesto invited the attention of the friendly Powers to the incriminating evidences of Soviet overt acts and attempts to conduct propaganda and to create trouble within Chinese territory, and declared that the National Government would nevertheless persevere in its efforts to preserve peace and live up to the spirit of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War.

Having been apprised by the Soviet Consul General in Harbin, Mr Melnikoff, that his Government was prepared to settle the dispute independently with China, the National Government, in accordance with the above reply of July 17, instructed Mr. Chu Shao-yang, then embarking for Moscow to assume his post as Charge d'Affaires, to proceed to Manchuli to meet the Soviet representative. Upon Mr. Chu's arrival, the Soviet Government failed to appoint such representative.

Suggestion by German Government

The Soviet ambassador in Germany next expressed a desire to open direct negotiations. Having informally secured the assent of both parties in advance, the German Government suggested the following formula in the form of a joint statement for the settlement of the dispute:

(1) Both parties are prepared to settle all outstanding questions in accordance with the Sino-Soviet Agreement of 1924, particularly the Chinese Eastern Railway question in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

> "The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to the redemption by the Government of the Republic of China, with Chinese capital, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as all appurtenant properties, and to the transfer to China of all shares and bonds of the said Railway."

In addition both parties shall forthwith appoint plenipotentiary delegates to open the negotiations.

(2) Both parties agree to readjust the conditions prevailing in the Chinese Eastern Railway since the inception of the dispute in accordance with the Agreements of 1924, on the one hand, between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, on the other, between the Government of the Autonomous Three Eastern Provinces and Soviet Russia. Such readjustments shall, however, be first agreed upon at the conference of the two plenipotentiary delegates.

(3) The Soviet Government may recommend a new Manager and Assistant Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the said Railway. The Soviet Government shall instruct its nationals employed on the said Railway to observe faithfully the provision of Article VI of the Agreement of 1924, which reads as follows:

> "The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually pledge themselves not to permit, within their respective territories, the existence and or activities of any organizations or groups whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against the Governments of either Contracting Party."

(4) Both parties shall forthwith release the prisoners arrested or detained in connection with the dispute.

Soviets Decline Formula

On August 27, 1929, the above formula was formally submitted to both sides. The Soviet Government repudiated its previous assent and declined to accept it. Instead it insisted that, in clause (3) of the above formula, the word "new" should be deleted and the word "immediately" inserted before "recommend". Morever, it declared that the new Manager should be appointed simultaneously with the joint statement and that the two Governments should simultaneously instruct their nationals to observe the provisions of the above-cited Article VI.

The National Government took note of this breach of faith on the part of the Soviet Government and rejoined as follows:

(1) The National Government having repeatedly indicated its readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Government for an equitable settlement, it is exceedingly happy to learn that the Soviet Government is prepared to issue a joint statement It therefore declares its prefect agreement with the Soviet Government's proposal that the negotiations be commenced speedily for the permanent solution of all outstanding questions.

(2) While the National Government has no objection to the proposed insertion of the word "immediately" before "recommend," it cannot accede to the proposition that the appointment of the new Manager shall be a condition precedent to the signing of the joint statement or the commencement of formal negotiations between the two plenipotentiary delegates. This latter proposition will be inconsistent with Clause (2) of the formula already accepted by the Soviet Government.

(3) If further amendments are desired by the Soviet Government, they may be left to the two plenipotentiary delegates, and the latter's decisions will be endorsed by the National Government.

U. S. S. R. Unyielding

The Soviet Government refused to yield and declared that the failure of the National Government to agree to its counter-proposals, which must be accepted as conditions precedent to the opening of formal negotiations, would be taken to mean that China had of its own accord withdrawn the original proposals and made up its mind not to settle the dispute at all.

Undeterred by the repeated rebuffs to its untiring efforts at conciliation, the National Government explored every reasonable and honourable avenue for reaching an agreement. On October 9, 1929, upon receipt of a suggestion from the German Government that there might be a mutual exchange of prisoners by way of easing the situation and facilitating a peaceful settlement, the National Government pointed out that such suggestion was included in the proposed joint statement agreed to by the Soviet Government, and consequently could be effected simultaneously with the joint statement as long as the Soviet Government was sincere. The German Government concurrred. Thereupon the proposed joint statement already adopted was revised to include provisions in favour of the mutual appointment of plenipotentiary delegates to settle all outstanding questions and readjust prevailing conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway in accordance with the Agreements of 1924, respectively, for the settlement of outstanding questions and the provisional management of the said Railway, the mutual exchange of prisoners and the discontinuance of military movement along the Sino-Soviet borders, in order to accommodate the wishes of both parties.

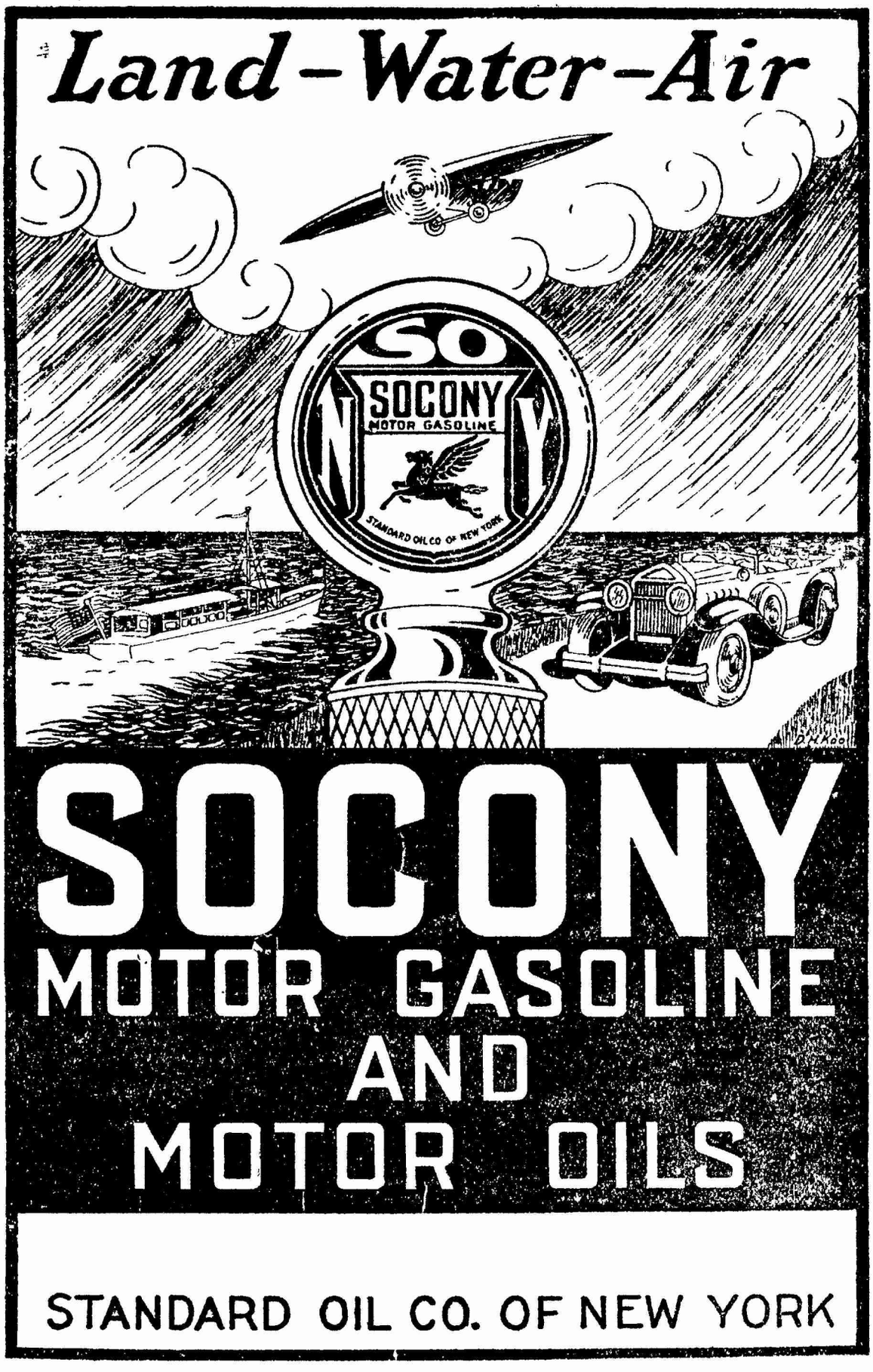
Mediation by Third Parties Refused

On the other hand, the Soviet Government formally rejected the German suggestion for the exchange of prisoners in the pretext that China had no intention to respect its treaty obligations. In addition the German ambassador in Moscow was given to understand that no Soviet national would be permitted to negotiate with the National Government, nor would mediation by any third party be accepted, unless the demands contained in Mr. Karakhan's first communication were first complied with.

Since the National Government is unable to persuade the Soviet Government to come to an amicable settlement, it is constrained to invite the attention of the world to the numerous acts of aggression perpetrated by the Soviet Government within Chinese territory. There was no formal declaration of war and the aggressions were perpetrated while responsible spokesmen on both sides were consulting a third party and striving to reach an agreement. Notwithstanding contrary reports fabricated by the Soviet propagandists, no Chinese soldier or aeroplane or war vessel has crossed the frontier or invaded Soviet territory. On the other hand, it was the Soviet side that commenced the offensive, while the hostilities always occurred within Chinese territory. If any Chinese gun has been fired, it was fired in self-protection. If the invader could not be dissuaded from crossing into Chinese territory, the attacks were at least repelled effectively.

The National Government must therefore hold the Soviet Government responsible for all losses and damages caused to Chinese life and property. And if a state of war should eventuate from the Soviet Government's incessant provocations, the responsibility for violating the peace of the Far East must be borne by the Soviet Government.

Nanking, Oct. 25, 1929.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Rounding Up the Rebels in South China

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

Canton, Oct. 25.

AFTER three or four weeks of troop movements and extensive military activities on the upper West River the populace in South China is assured today, with the surrender of the extremist army in Kwangsi and the occupation by the Cantonese or pro-Nanking Government forces, of practically the whole of Kwangsi including such strategic commercial centres as Wuchow, Liuchow, Sunchow, and Nanning, the Capital. It will be recalled that the situation in Kwangsi was very tense some two weeks ago, and all indications pointed to the certainty of war between the radical army under General Yu Tso-pei and the Canton Divisions under General Chen Chi-tang. However, contrary to the anticipations of the scheming extremist militarists and politicians, with the sudden announcement by Generals Yang Tang-hui, (military officer commanding the Liuchow garrison and the 57th Kwangsi Division) Lu Huen-yen, (head of the 16th Kwangsi Division controlling Wuchow) that they were definitely placing their allegiance with the National Government at Nanking, and the timely arrival of the two Northern Divisions of 30,000 troops under General Chu Shao-liang, the ex-Kwangsi rebel Governor, General Yu Tso-pei, was convinced of the overwhelming numerical advantage and superiority in strength and fighting machines of the pro-National Government troops, hence he took the wiser course by taking to his heels to Annam, abandoning his radical army of former farmers and Communist bandits, to wander about in Nanning and the vicinity of Liuchow. In all probability this large band of Communist farmers will be disarmed, with the arrival of the Government forces from Whowuc.

Wang Ching-wei, noted leader of the "Leftist" faction of the Kuomintang. His whereabouts is still in question, but reports that he is in Indo-China persist.

Plight of the "Leftists"

Your correspondent learns from an authentic source that the recent political intrigues in Kwangsi, to secure the assistance of Kwangsi militarists like Li Ming-shui and Yu Tso-pei to stage a gigantic military movement to welcome the return to South China of the 4th Division under General Chang Fah-kwei, and to establish a Communist regime in Canton, were principally the work of the Kuomintang "Leftist", Mr. Chen Kung-poh. For three months Chen Kung-poh spent his time between Nanning and Wuchow attending a series of military conferences with Li Ming-shui and Yu Tso-pei and the subordinates of the two, when plans were drawn out to invade Canton from West River. In short, Chen Kung-poh was the most active schemer in the recent Kwangsi coup, which has now been nipped in the bud by the quick and drastic actions taken by General Chen Chi-tang, the Canton C. I. C. Chen Kung-poh paid a number of visits to Hongkong where an attempt was made to obtain more financial help from the disappointed former leaders of the Kwangsi Party, defeated last spring in Hankow by Chiang Kai-shek. Chen Kung-poh visited Hongkong for the last time two weeks ago when he was en route to Annam having been defeated in his effort to secure control in Kwangsi. Generals Wang Shao-hung and Li Tsung-jen, two of the noted former Kawngsi leaders, were among other former Kwangsi politicians who departed from Hongkong during the last week-end for France when they were informed of the adverse circumstances surrounding the "Ironsides" in Hunan and the surrender in Kwangsi of Lu Huen-yen and Yang Tang-hui. In this connection it is worthy of note some time ago Hongkong English newspapers published a cable report from Shanghai to the effect that the Third Internationale in Russia has remitted one million dollars to a certain former Kwangsi Party militarist in Hongkong to organise the radical military coup in South China.

Wuchow Executions

For the time being order prevails in Kwangtung and in Wuchow, Liuchow and Nanning in Kwangsi and it is most likely that the small army of Yu Tso-pei's force in Nanning and the other radicals, bandits and troops will be disarmed in the near future by General Lu Huen-yen, the newly appointed Kwangsi Governor. To make sure that the Wuchow radical elements will be exterminated, General Lu Huen-yen has undertaken extensive arrests of extremist and Communist suspects. Many executions of these radicals took place during the last week-end including Messrs. Fung Ting-fong, (former Wuchow Police Commissioner) Luk Tai-kei, (former Chief Editor of the extremist organ, Wuchow *Min Kuo Daily News*) Li Shau-mak, (former Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Wuchow Municipal Government) and Chan Chuen, (former Municipal detective inspector) who faced the firing squad all in one morning on charges of conspiring against the National Government and allying themselves with the Communist Party in China. It is further revealed that the former Editor of the Wuchow *Min Kuo Daily News* frankly confessed in the trial before his execution that he was a Communist leader in Kwangsi, while the three other culprits acknowledged affiliation with the Communist Party in China, alleging that they were all working towards the establishment of a reign of terror in Kwangsi similar to the one in Canton toward the end of 1927.

General Chu Shao-liang, commanding the 3rd and 8th Nanking Divisions, left Canton for Nanking yesterday. His divisions of troops will leave here in one or two day's time when it is deemed that with the extermination of the Kwangsi rebels their services will no longer be needed here.

Stout-toed Hawaiians Play Football Without Shoes

There are 2400 feet, or 12,000 toes engaged in the mordern Hawaiian sport of playing football without shoes.

These figures embrace only those players who are regular on the teams in the registered barefoot leagues. There are 60 teams in the islands. Each team has an average of 20 "regulars," each player has an average of two feet, and each foot has an average of five (very tough) toes. Figure it out for yourself.

Barefootball, Hawaii's contribution to the gridiron, is rapidly growing in popularity among both participants and spectators. Last season there were only 41 shoeless teams in the territory. Au increase in the epidemic of hard boiled feet however, has materially boosted the figure for this season, and new weight classifications have been added to the leagues' lists.

The barefooteers can kick-off, place-kick and drop-kick with skill, and frequently punt for 60 yards or more.

An average of 10 scheduled games of football, barefoot brand, are played in sport-minded Honolulu every week-end. Near the end of the season inter-island contests are played between the elevens on the islands of Oahu (Honolulu), Maui, Kauai and Hawaii.

At the close of the season, a contest is held to pick Hawaii's champion long-distance shoeless kickers.

Shoes and regular uniforms are used in the senior and interscholastic leagues in the islands. This year, teams from Santa Clara, Washington State, San Francisco Olympic club and Pasadena Junior College will invade Hawaii to play the island champions.

Tong Warfare in Manila

Police of Manila on October 28 ordered double strength patrol of Manila's Chinese quarters, due to threats of violent tong warfare. It is feared that further disturbances may arise from recent assaults upon the editorial staff of the "Kong Li Po", a local Chinese paper which has incurred displeasure of certain factions due to its attitude on Chinese news. Lin Mai-ye, editor of the "China Post" was placed under arrest but was released on bail of 400 pesos. Emilio Barrientos, alleged member of the tong which attacked the Chinese editors, has been placed under arrest also.

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Simms Finds Chinese "Cocky"

The following excerpt from an article written for the Scripps-Howard newspapers by William Phillip Simms, one of the journalists who formed a Good-Will party to the Far East under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, originally appeared in Times magazine for Sep. 30.

Tall, well set up, grave-faced and pleasant of voice, William Philip ("Phil") Simms, able Foreign Editor of the U. S. Scripps-Howard Newspapers, would make an impressive character witness. Last week he was back at his Washington desk from China. Eager to testify that in his opinion all is substantially well with Chinamen, he was soon tapping at his typewriter. Pungently he wrote:

"The Chinese are getting more and more cocky with each passing year, but to my mind that is the most hopeful sign visible in that country. No race is worth its salt that isn't cocky. Americans are cocky. The British are cocky. The French, Germans, Italians and other leading peoples of the earth are cocky, and it was precisely this trait that put them where they are.

"Eight years ago when I visited China I felt rather hopeless for the Chinese because I observed no cockiness. On the contrary I saw 400,000,000 people floundering around, most of them absolutely illiterate and nobody doing anything to speak of to teach them to read and write. Two or three mercenary revolutions were in full swing and everybody seemed to be taking a fatalistic view of the chaotic situation. The few educated Chinese I talked with complained bitterly of what was going on, but when they were asked why they themselves did not plunge in and do their bit to bring China out of it they shrugged and asked, in reply, what could one man do.

"Today the whole aspect has changed. A tremendous movement to educate the people is in full swing. Every educated man in China—and the number of these men is becoming legion—is feverishly doing his utmost to make his country into a great, modern world Power....

"The seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway simply means that the Chinese no longer will stand for anything and everything foreigners may try to put over on them. There is little doubt that Soviet Russia was using the railway as a political instrument to China's detriment, and that Soviet officials of the railway were utilizing their offices as headquarters for Communist propaganda tending to undermine the authority of the Nationalist government. Documentary evidence exists to prove this. And it has not been so very long since the United States, on less provocation, engaged in a nation-wide round-up of Reds, real or alleged, and deported those they did not put in jail."

Newspapers Suspended in Peiping

It is reported that the prominent Shansi paper, the "Hsin Chen Pao" was closed by orders from Nanking on October 28. This is the fourth Chinese paper in Peiping which has been closed by Nanking authorities within this month. Among these four, two were Kuominchun papers and two were Shansi papers. No reason is given for the action against the "Hsin Chen Pao" which was carried out by the Peiping Municipal Government.

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POSTAL NOTIFICATION

No. 834

Correspondence via Siberia

Letters and postcards, ordinary and registered, marked "Via Japan and Siberia" are, from this date, accepted for transmission via Japan and Vladivostock to any European or other destination, at sender's risk.

For the time being, no other categories of mail matter will be accepted for the Siberian route. Letters and postcards not marked "Via Japan and Siberia" will be despatched by the sea route.

Chang Fung-ch'ang, Co-Commissioner.

W. W. Ritchie, Commissioner.

Post Office,
Shanghai, 27th October, 1929.

Venezuela Threatened with Civil War—Drastic Censorship Methods of the Government

BY GERALD MARTIN
(*Chiago Tribune Service*)

This article will be of especial interest in China, where there has been so much resentment from sections of foreign press against the National Government's censorship of the news, during times of emergency. What we wonder, would foreigners in China have to say if they received their home papers with whole pages removed from them. if they werey required to fill out brief autobiogra phical forms every time the stopped at a hotel, and if absolutely no news whatever were given to them through the press, of anti-government activities? Is there not something inconsistent in the fact that despite the existence of conditions such as these in Venezuela, we hear no cry from the foreign residents there for the establishment of extraterritorialty?

Caracas, Venezuela.—With revolutionary outbreaks in at least three parts of the country and a tenseness of feeling among a large section here in the capital the government has stiffened up the censorship and it is difficult to send any information out of the country dealing with the political situation.

The Venezuelan newspapers say nothing about the revolution. Political troubles in Russia, Spain or Colombia may be featured but as far as those things are happening in this country the great Venezuelan public must know nothing.

A system reminiscent of the world war regarding guests at hotels has been revived here. Official forms giving all particulars of the hotel patrons and their movements must be made out each day for the police and departures with destinations carefully noted.

The police force here in Caracas has been augmented and gatherings at the street corners prohibited, especially during the evening.

Automobiles Searched by Police

At sections along the national highways especially nearing a town, police officers stop all cars and record the name of the chauffeur, the number of the automobile and names of the passengers. At the entrance to Maracay, headquarters of the army, an iron gate is kept closed across the road and only opened after the guards have been satisfied that the arriving automobile has with its passengers been duly checked up.

And so, the government of Venezuela knows exactly where everybody is, just what he's writing home about and just what the folks up north are saying to him.

But there are people here who while not resenting paying twenty-five or thirty cents for a Chicago, or New York newspaper kind of feel like kicking when they discover whole pages have been removed.

Not for more than a decade has there been such a feeling of uncertainty as permeates every phase of life in Venezuela today. Social life has long ceased to exist, many of the wealthier families are in Paris spending the proceeds of the rich coffee season and others are bemoaning the fact that one, or perhaps two, of their sons are spending their time in a national prison, exiled from home and kept behind the bars of the fortress of the Liberator in Puerto Cabello or confined in the Caracas hoosegow.

Relics of the Spanish Inquisition

They recall the stories of confinement in the old Puerto Cabello prison and remember with a sigh that it is a relic of the days of Mother Spain and that with the dawn of their independence the crillos and other memories of the inquisition were not shipped back to Hispania with the troops that wore the scarlet and gold of the Spanish king.

No actual figures are available but it is estimated that more than 1,000 political prisoners are in the prisons of the capital alone while others are helping in the national highways program, working as neither they nor their forefathers ever thought of working.

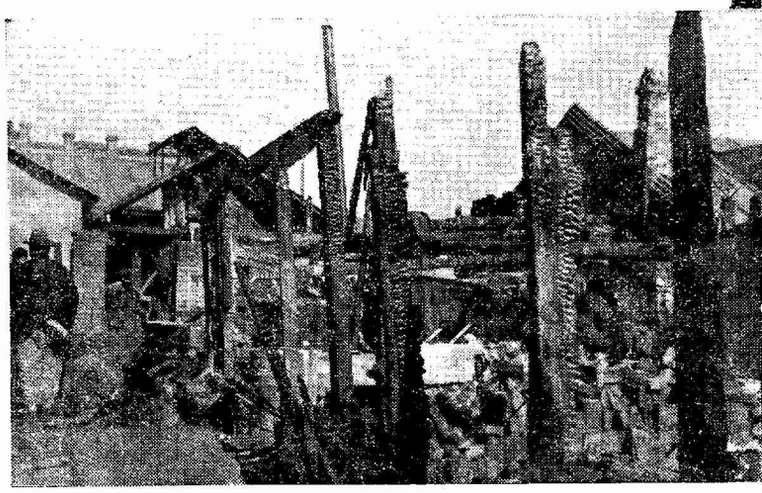
The visiting American salesman, the native storekeeper or the stranger within the gate who is handling merchandise, will all acclaim that business is practically at a standstill. The merchant is not buying and in many cases even the oil companies are laying off men, while the coffee planters assure you that the crop has been ruined in advance by too much rain at the wrong season of the year and they are fearing that when the picking comes along there will even be a shortage of labor owing to the recruiting for the army and the lack of recruiting due to the fact that the peon has long escaped to the hills knowing that his appearance would mean impressment in either the national service or under the banner of a leader of the insurrection.

Places of amusement, closed during the national mourning for generals who have fallen during the revolutionary troubles, are empty. Grand opera visiting the capital opens to loosing box office receipts and the horse races, dog races and bull fights have long ceased to exist.

THE SMOKING RUINS OF TUNKIANG

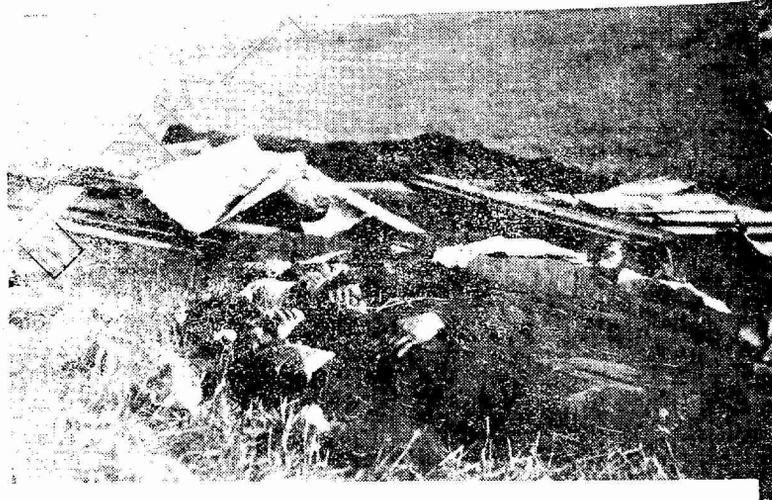
Left: A view of the destruction at Tungkiang (Lahususu) at the junction of the Sungari and Amur Rivers, on Chinese territory in Kirin province, by the Soviet attack of Oct. 11. The Chinese in the picture are inspecting the ruins of their property.

Right: "After the smoke cleared away" at Tunkiang, raided by Soviet bombers on Oct. 11. The Chinese in the background are wondering who is going to pay them for this damage to their property, little of which is covered by insurance.



Left: The Chinese city of Tungkiang was practically destroyed by the Soviet raid of Oct. 11. The Red forces included artillery and airplanes, aided by gunfire from Soviet riverboats. After looting and sacking the city, the Reds retreated.

Right: Another view of the destruction at Tunkiang, most devastating of that which has thus far been wrought by the Red raiders.



Left: Russian emigrees of the Three River District, who were killed by Soviet cavalry in a series of raids which the Soviet forces made into Chinese territory. The number of "white Russians" killed exceeds 1,000.

Right: Another view of the destruction at Tunkiang, most devastating of that which has thus far been wrought by the Red raiders.

IN THE MONGOL-CHINESE BARGA DISTRICT—A FAR FRONTIER

Left: Bull carts, loaded with wool from the Mongolian territory, coming into the Hailar market, from which point their cargo is shipped to the United States, Great Britain and Germany for carpet and blanket industries. These carts have come from distances ranging from 200 to 300 miles.

Right: Bales of Mongolian wool from the Barga district of North Manchuria in Hailar waiting for shipment to foreign markets, via the Chinese Eastern Railway and the S. M. Railway.

Left: A typical Mongolian horseman, "doing his stuff" at one the annual fairs held in the Chinese Barga district.

Left: A mother and her two daughters, all refugees from the Three River District, the husband having been killed in one one of the Barga raids by Soviet bandit-horseman.

Below: Typical Mongolian soldiers in the Barga District. They wear "wadded" clothes similar to those of the Chinese soldiers, but long gowns and heavy felt shoes and felt hats indigenous to their own regions.

Above: A group of Chinese and Mongolian officials in Hailar, the administrative center of the North Manchuria Barga District. The man with the "X" over his head is the Amban, or highest Mongolian official in the district. He is a violent enemy of the Mongolian "red" officials of Outer Mongolian.

Right: Mongol standing before his tent or "yurt" the latter being made from heavy woolen blankets stretched over a light wooden framework. The whole outfit can be quickly rolled up

"Dope" in Shanghai

The "True Detective" Magazine, published by Metropolitan Fiction, Inc., Washington, D. C., printed an article called "Dope—Scourge of the Underworld" in its October number. The following paragraphs, which refer to an actual case of the smuggling of narcotics, described in that article, are of particular interest in connection with the National Anti-Opium Association's efforts to rid Shanghai of narcotics.—Ed

In June, 1926, there arrived in Hamburg on a freight car from Budapest, seven cases supposedly containing crockery. This merchandise was placed in storage. The firm forwarding the goods, Eyer & Co,, Budapest, gave notice that the shipment was to go to the firm of "Marshall & Company," Shanghai, China, and that a representative of the firm would arrive with letters of introduction and identification to take over the goods for further transportation.

The police, having received information about this shipment, investigated the matter and examined the "crockery," which was very carefully packed, as would be warranted by such fragile merchandise. It was established that the contents of the seven cases were in reality tombstones, made of artificial sandstone. Knocking on the stones developed the fact that they were hollow. Breaking open the "tombstones" disclosed fifty-two tin boxes, each one containing 250 grammes of heroin.

One James Stephen Dolan, an American citizen, who had arrived in Hamburg in the meantime, was arrested and thoroughly questioned. He stated at first that he had nothing to do with the merchandise, and especially denied that he had any knowledge about traffic in narcotics. Regarding his residence for the past few years, he stated that he had been manager of the China & Java Export Company (location not given), dealers in hides and furs, for six years (1919-1925). Afterward, he said, he had gone to California and lived in Los Angeles, where he became acquainted with an actress, Betty Sinclair, who was present with him here and also placed under arrest as an accomplice. He invited her on a trip to Europe, and had obtained a passport from Washington for this purpose.

He went to Bremen first, then to Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna and Budapast. Dolan further stated that in the last-named city he met an old acquaintance, a certain Doctor Gournel, from Shanghai; but refused to tell anything about the man's business. He said that Doctor Gournel requested him to supervise the sending of the "tombstones" and to get them on board a ship. Doctor Gournel was supposed to reside at the Astor House, Shanghai. Both Dolan and Miss Sinclair stopped at the best hotel in Hamburg.

In searching his trunks, a letter was found addressed to Eyer & Company, Budapest:

"With this letter allow me to introduce Mr. J. S. Dolan, who is interested, in my mind, in the products of your factory, and whom I do recommend in the highest degree.

With excellent esteem,

(Signed) Dr. Friedrich Reiss,
14 Kiukiang Road
Shanghai, China."

There is no doubt but that the ultimate destination of the narcotics would have been New York, where heroin is in demand. This view is supported by the fact that further evidence disclosed that Dolan received $55,000 through a New York bank. In the proceedings in the local German court, Dolan admitted that he did try to export heroin "without official permission." He was fined 5000 Marks, or 250 days in prison, and costs. He paid. The passports were stamped with "Stop" seals, and Dolan and Miss Sinclair left for Paris.

Detectives Buy Up Newspapers

On the night of october 29, two men stationed themselves outside of the building housing of "Kiangnan Evening News" and bought up the entire supply of the latest edition of the paper from the newsboys. The newspaper people were startled and notified police. The two men were taken to the Hongkew Station and questioned. They replied that they were detectives from the headquaters of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner stating that they had been given money and instructed to purchase all possible copies of the paper on that date. As The two men had violated no law, they were released. "The Kiangnan Evening News" is said to be in ill-favour with the Kuomintang because of statements unfavourable to the Chinese Government. The paper is published in Chinese language, but owned by a Japanese, named J. Yanada.

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Virtues of the Modern Chinese Girl

Mr. Whang's article on the "Modern Chinese Girl" and the editorial which appeared elsewhere in the October 5th issue of the *China Weekly Review* interests me more than anything else. I am Cantonese, have never been to Shanghai, and therefore, am not familiar myself with all the apparent ultra-changes in habits and customs of the "Modern Chinese girl" in that flourishing port of China. However, I think I look at things a little more beyond my nose than does Mr. Whang.

While there can be little doubt that occasionally the vernacular press finds cause for complaint about the "gradual degradation in morals and individual prestige of the modern Chinese girl", so far as her activities in society are concerned, yet I think Mr. Whang is too quick to predict that these girls are "good for nothing". History abundantly shows us that during any transitional period all good-intentioned innovations and therefore changes are generally taken by contemporary tories as "good for nothing". The present movements of our sisters in trying to free themselves from the age-old family restrictions—generally called old virtues—that have long been and are still in some cases binding, are accepted by the conservatives and even some of the present well-educated young men of the old school, as something extraordinary, something which tends to destroy the fabric of the old Chinese family system. The present modern Chinese girl's activity in society is but the necessary outcome of civilization, and like her Western sisters, she is legitimately entitled to what the present generation can afford to extend to her.

Modern Girl Rises to Occasions

If occasionally the modern Chinese girl helps herself to dancing, outdoor sports, etc. which help so much to build up a strong and healthy body, it is taken as bad symptoms in her activities in social life. Mr. Whang is a pessimist so far as he concerns himself with the question now under discussion. Mr. Whang might value much the golden days when mothers as a rule looked askance at every move that might give their daughters a chance to "see the world", but that is a purely personal outlook. While cookery, and sewing are generally new to the modern Chinese girl, nevertheless, in time of need she shows herself quite up to the mark. As a striking example, I venture to offer my own experience.

My wife was brought up amidst the luxurious air of a wealthy family. She dances, likes the cinema, finds herself interested in outdoor sports and in every sense of the word, she is socially adequate. Cookery, sewing and housewifery generally are, however, somewhat new to her. Last Christmas she married in Canton, which meant of course responsibility, also meant separation from the care-free life which she led and in her own home. I was then working with one of the foreign firms in Shameen, Canton, and four months after the marriage, I was under instruction to proceed to Swatow on transfer. Bear in mind, to settle down in a place new to you is not often pleasant. Lack of knowledge of the local dialect which automatically denies you the privilege of talking face to face intelligently, coupled with the lack of friends, means well-nigh intellectual as well as social starvation. Much as we felt disinclined to go, nevertheless there was no alternative; it was essentially a question of bread and butter. So, accompanied by a servant, we proceeded to Swatow. No sooner had we arrived than the lone servant fell sick. It was then the climax came. Confronted by a problem, of which she had no previous experience, a problem of taking care of a family's needs by herself, my wife promptly discharged her work, and with energy and pluck tided over the emergency without a word of complaint and without any feeling of uneasiness. She now adapts herself to the new environment, which, as I have said, is not at all pleasant.

Not an Unusual Instance

This is not an isolated instance and I know dozens of similar cases to substantiate my argument; but these are for the characters concerned to relate.

The editorial in the October 5th issue of the *China Weekly Review* is right when it says in its concluding paragraph "The old must give way to the new—in China as well as anywhere else". The time has come when the modern girl of the present generation should hold her head a little higher, should act a little more independant, be a bit more sociable and should allow herself to keep abreast of the time. The time is gone when the modern girl is looked upon as a housewife, to be reared only as a prospective mother, and in the end to be doomed to the fate which met her predecessors. Instead of looking at the present restlessness of the modern Chinese girl as a symptom which bespeaks ill omens, we should look upon it as something which, as I have said, is the natural outcome of civilization. Whether the changes, which are to some extent revolutionary in character, are heading towards a situation which will stand as a good example to girls of the future in their tasks of modernization of habits and customs, or whether they are going to deteriorate into something which will prove to be a curse, remains to be seen. In the meantime let us "wait and see".

Swatow, Oct, 23.

Northern Sentiment "Interpreted"

BY ALBERT M. GUPTILL

Tientsin, October 20, 1929.

By the time this reaches Shanghai it is possible that the Feng-Yen position will have been defined with respect to the present Kuominchun—National Government warfare in the making, but up to this moment it is certain that nobody in China with the exception of that close-mouthed pair know what they are planning and it is very doubtful if they are at all sure themselves. It is certain that General Fu Tso-yi, the Tientsin Defence Commissioner has no idea of where his boss, Yen, stands and likewise doesn't know where he stands himself. All he can say is that he is obeying orders from Taiyuanfu.

But there must be a wide amount of latitude conveyed between the lines of the orders given the Tientsin officials by their superiors in the Shansi hills, for when Generals Lu Ching-lin and Liu Chi, with a couple of lesser Kuominchun lights landed here the other day they were reported by the French Police to have been greeted by the local Chief of Police, or Commissioner of Public Safety, and after they decided to leave their retreat in the French Concession for Peiping, and probably Shansi, they were allowed to take their departure by motor car for the old capital. And all this despite the fact of this town being supposedly under the control of Nanking and warrants being out for the arrest of the entire party which first distinguished itself by getting Ho Tsao-yu "lickered up" in a Shanghai restaurant and leaving him under the table while they calmly boarded a foreign ship for the north, with, it is rumored, a substantial ante for Feng's war kitty.

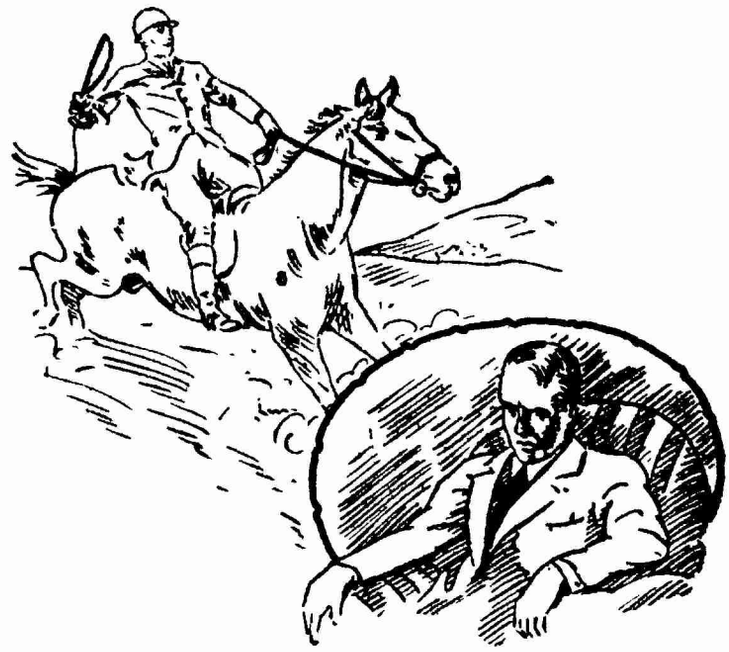
No Enthusiasm for War

As far as sentiment goes up in this part of China, nobody is keen on war but there is no doubt but that the whole north wants a new deal at Nanking. As far as the civilian population is concerned, if it can get a fair representation in the National Government, it will be quite satisfied to let well enough alone, and that will have to carry a rider to the effect that southern job-hunters are to be kept out of the districts north of the river, for the records hung up by those gentry so far are anything but fragrant and North China is plainly tired of being exploited by down at the heels carpet-baggers who can't speak Mandarin.

This sentiment, it is interesting to note, is that of the people who live up here and includes a goodly lot of southerners who have settled in this section of the country and have thrown in their lot toward the development of the north. In fact, one of the keenest minds in Tientsin is the property of a Shanghai man who has absolutely no use for the present system of foisting off poor political relatives on to a district in which he has labored for progress during the past fifteen years, and he makes no bones of saying so in public.

Freedom for Commerce Desired

Mukden is busy enough on the Siberian frontier these days without being drawn into a row in China proper and the centre of all guesses is Wutai Shan and Taiyuanfu whence come and go all manner of emmissaries, none of whom find out any more regarding the real position of the two silent ones than do the correspondents in Peiping and Tientsin. In the meantime, while all this mystery is being manufactured, business in the north is rotten and will be no better until the situation clarifies itself and communications are opened for a period long enough to allow cargo to come down from the interior to fill the miles of empty godowns that are at present nothing more than interest charges to their owners. The north of China would be almost willing to put up with the carpet-baggers of Nanking if they would only arrange to allow trade to function unhampered for one short season.



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Relief Worker Describes Hazardous Mountain Ride

BY H. SWENSON

Oct. 6

Because of the acute famine conditions prevailing in these districts I have been busy with relief work (which is under the auspices of the Kansu International Famine Relief Committee), entailing quite a lot of travelling from time to time. These trips are not without dangers, as the following will show.

The two cities of Kuyuan and Tsingning have a combined population of at least three hundred thousand (300,000) souls, mostly of the agricultural class. The past couple of years the crops have failed them, causing deaths from starvation and the famine and typhus fevers which usually follow in the wake of famine. Protestant and Roman Catholic foreign missionaries here and there have helped to distribute food and money, while others have been in charge of labor projects, such as building new cart roads, bridges, culverts, dikes and irrigation ditches. Needless to say, risks are constantly run into, when one is in close contact with the famine refugees, as lice and other vermin flourish and thrive among them! Fleas are also an added torture for those traveling and working among these poor unfortunates.

Not only are the diseases and creatures above alluded to a menace and danger, but the hundreds and thousands of brigands which one hears of, and sometimes meets, as well. On my last trip from Tsingning to Kuyuan, our cart had left for the usual road, which is two days by the shorter route, when about 15 li out we met men and women and children hurrying and scurrying towards us. On enquiring what the trouble was they warned us not to go any further as bandits had already taken several towns along that way, capturing leading gentry for ransom, burning and destroying property, feeding their horses in the fields of standing ripening grain, and so forth. Naturally, we retraced our steps and made an attempt to go via the big road, which would mean an extra day. Anything to avoid those lawless rascals.

Conflicting Advice

Before coming to the city of Longteh, I sent one of our escort ahead to request the magistrate for a couple of extra reliable men to lead us to a place 20 li further on so we would have less travelling the next day. Arriving at Longteh the escort informed us that small place was unsafe, and the magistrate advised us not to proceed any farther than his city of Longteh. After washing up and getting a bite to eat, it having been a long day on account of that extra 30 li in the morning, I called on the magistrate to make enquiries. He said, "Don't take it too easy tonight, but quickly feed your animals, and be ready to leave as soon as I tell you. The bandits are coming this way about a thousand strong, and mostly on horseback. No one is safe, and I cannot guarantee anybody's safety." We fed the animals, who were already tired, hitched them up and awaited the word. Sure enough, it came! Nine o'clock at night, together with four other carts and some military officials, we left the city, which had already begun to get deserted, for the east road. No lanterns were allowed to help us on our dark dangerous road, for fear of the bandits' spies detecting anything moveable. Progress was slow, as it was nearly impossible to see the road in front of one. We had fifteen rifles and pistols in our party, but what were these if meeting hundreds of armed outlaws? Coming to the foot of the famous Liu-p'an Shan (Six Plate Mountain) we wondered how we ever would ascend it in the dark!

One Cart Sticks in Road

Our cart was last, which was advantageous in one way, as we only had to follow the ones in front, breaking the pathway over bad roads or streams or precipitious inclines. The first three carts went along nicely up the mountain, which, by the way, is 10,000 feet high. The cart directly in front of ours got stuck at the foot of the mountain, so there we had to wait, because it was in a narrow gully; no chance to go by. That cart contained lots of baggage belonging to an official, who also sat inside. The mule in the shaft refused to budge, so there we were. This was getting on our nerves a bit, because our cart could easily pull up; therefore my escort suggested to me to ride one of their horses up the heavy mountain trail, and leave the cart to come later, after the one in front was able to get extra animals from those which had gone on ahead. I took my handbag out of the cart and gave it to one of the escort who carried it on his back, while the rest of us led the horses and walked. One could never ride up that dangerous road in the pitch dark. Walking was very difficult, too, we slipping from time to time, but after a tired climb we got to the top at about 2 o,clock the next morning! The wind was blowing, no shelter of any kind for miles around, and there we waited until animals could be released from the first cart to go and help that unfortunate one, several thousand feet below. Some of the things were carried by horses, making the cart nearly empty, two extra mules hitched on, and finally, after over an hour's wait, they came up. It would have been unpleasent to remain down there too long, on account of the bandits roaming around looking for fresh forage.

Arrival at 5 a. m.

After a little discussion, we left for our journey down the mountain, and this proved slower than coming up. Because of the steepness of it we had to jam on the heavy crude brakes fearing the momentum of the cart would ultimately throw us over the cliff. Despite the dangers we could not help but laugh, because our good friend, the official whose cart had been stuck, continued a tirade from the time he met with his misfortune until getting at the bottom on the other side of the mountain. Being a Sian, Shensi man, his dialect caused much amusement among the Kansuites. At five o'clock in the morning we came to the foot of the mountain and noticed a little town sleeping peacefully, ignorant of any possible lurking danger in its vicinity, or of any refugees coming to disturb its traquility. Down the street we saw a casual wayfarer, who had also managed to escape a gang of ruffians the day before. Seeing us at this hour, understanding we must have travelled all night, he thought we were reckless for doing so, but upon hearing the reason of our midnight ride, he congratulated us upon our successful get-away. Here the animals were fed and rested for about two hours, and off again toward home, over hills, across mountain streams, and through uninhabited dells. How glad we were to again see the great imposing walls of Kuyuan, walls which have withstood the ravages of time, though a crack and fissure here and there as a result of the 1920 earthquake have marred the beauty of their former solidity.

Crossing Kiangsu by Airplane

BY MARGUERITE DUTTON

It is interesting that what one expected to be a highly exciting, pulse-throbbing, heart-thumping experience should prove soothing and lulling. Such was my reaction to my first airplane ride, and that ride in China, too, where one vaguely expects the uncertainty of overland transportation to prevail also in the air.

We left the Hungjao air field of Shanghai at 9:14 on a Monday morning. The Stimson plane, quivering with the vibration of its whirling propellor, seemed held to the ground only by two slender ropes, so small did it appear. Could it be possible, I asked, that bit of mechanical invention could carry six grown people two hundred miles over a country so slashed with canals that an uninterrupted journey is imperative for safely!

We rose from the ground with perfect poise. Seated very confortably on individual upholstered seats, we four fascinated passengers gazed from the cabin trying to locate ourselves and take note of fast vanishing landmarks. In less than ten minutes we were 3000 feet up, going at a speed of 103 miles an hour, headed west.

Below us spread a perfect mosaic of green, yellow and brown fields. Each tiny rice-paddy, cabbage-patch or brown, freshly-dug garden, formed a slab in this multicolored tiled floor of earth below us. A railway track, straight as an arrow, cut directly across this pattern; a winding river, spread into the distance, as the broad sweep of an artist's brush.

We swung lower; the tree tops were visible. We rose higher, to 4000 feet, above the clouds, which floated below like bits of cotton tossed by the wind. It began to rain. We entered a dark cloud ahead and presently came out in the sunshine beyond. On the larger canals far, far below we could distinguish tiny sails, and junks seemed but chips of bark drifting on their placid surfaces. Wusih was a cluster of black roofs; its neighboring hills liks clusters of emeralds.

The drone of the motor was sleep-inducing. Had it not been my first trip and too engrossing to desert, I'd have slumped down behind a newspaper and fallen fast asleep. But as it was I found too much to interest me. I was impressed by the marvelous system of water transportation. China possesses hundreds of miles of canals, and not a sign of a road. There were thousands of boats, but not one car or wagon in sight.

Soon we sighted the mist-rimmed mountains of Nanking. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb in the sunlight. We passed over the city wall, circled, flashed came out again, circled more, and with a sudden quieting of the engine's roar, bounced gently over the ground and taxied to a stop. Arrived—in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Chinese government is to be congratulated for the establishment of this modern service.

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Harvard-in-China to Preserve Ancient Culture of Cathay

BY VERNON NASH

"THE fundamental purpose of the Harvard-Yenching Institute is to help China preserve and appreciate all the values in her ancient culture and civilization, and to mediate these values to Western peoples", said Dr. J. H. Woods, one of the trustees of the Institute who is spending several months in China in a visit to the various institutions which are receiving grants in aid from the Institute.

Dr. Woods is professor of philosophy in Harvard University and was for ten years head of that department. His special field is the study of Indian philosophy. The formal opening of Yenching University was the particular occasion of his trip to China, at which exercises he was the official representative of Harvard. Before returning to America, he expects to visit Tsinan, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton.

Activities Confined to Cultural Research

"It should be chiefly understood," said Dr. Woods in a recent interview, "That the Institute will not concern itself in any way with modern developments in education or in applied subjects. It was the specific desire of the donor whose bequest made the Harvard-Yenching Institute pos ible that its activities should be confined to graduate research in the ancient culture of China. No help can be given to any industrial or sociological studies and projects.

"The motive which actuated the bequest and which therefore guides the decisions of the trustees is that China may be saved from the mistake which Japan made when the passion for modernization took possession of her a half century ago. The Japanese for some decades were in danger of discarding without discrimination, all their past, and when Japanese scholars awoke to the danger much of value had either been completely lost or is now being recovered with great difficulty.

"The institute will function chiefly through the support of scholars and graduate students who are engaged in research problems in the fields of Chinese linguistics, philology, literature, philosophy, history, religion, art and archaeology. It will also aid in the publication of their findings and in maintaining regular periodical publications in various fields. The Institute will build up as complete sinological libraries as possible in both Cambridge and Peiping. The books, though remaining the property of the Institute, will be deposited in the Yenching University library and in the Widener Library of Harvard. It is possible that museums will also be developed in both places in the future. A small grant was given to the Museum in the Forbidden City at Peiping before that institution was taken over by the Chinese Government."

Work in Yenching and Harvard Coordinated

The work of the institute in China will be carried on by a school for research in Chinese studies in the graduate division of Yenching University, which is already organized and functioning, and by a separate department of Chinese in Harvard which is now being developed. The staff and students of Yenching will still retain their connection with Yenching while working at Cambridge, and Western scholars working in China under the institute will retain their status in the Harvard faculty, even when working in China as visiting lecturers at Yenching.

Whatever the technical status and connection of scholars and students, it is anticipated that most of the work will be done in China, according to Dr. Woods. The location of the individual at any time will depend, however, upon the subject-matter upon which he is working. Because of its high standards in graduate studies and its long experience and successful achievement in research studies Harvard was chosen by the trustees of the Hall Estate, from which the endowment of the Institute was obtained, as the American university to be associated with educational institutions in Asia in this undertaking. By the terms of Mr. Hall's will the funds are to be used in Asia: the association with Harvard ensures wise guidance and high standards in the studies undertaken and gives the work from its inception prestige in academic circles.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute is now an independent corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of Massachusetts and without any direct corporate connection with either Harvard or Yenching. The work in the fields chosen are subsidized in each institution by the Institute after their programs have been approved. The first board of trustees of the Institute, however, is composed of three members each appointed by the Hall Estate, the Harvard Corporation, and the board of trustees of Yenching University. Hereafter the board of the Institute is self-perpetuating.

Only Graduate Work

All the work in Yenching University which will be under the control of the Institute will be exclusively graduate research; undergraduate and graduate work in the field of Chinese studies has been carried on previously at Harvard and both will be further developed and strengthened with the help of the Institute. Yenching obtained also from the trustees of the Hall Estate a permanent endowment which will help in its development of stronger undergraduate work in Chinese studies. The institute is making grants to Nanking, Chefoo, Fukien, Lingnan and West China universities to enable them to offer better and more undergraduate work in the field.

Baron Alexander von Stael-Holstein, professor of Central Asian philology at Harvard, is at present in China under the auspices of the Institute. Other recognized scholars and experts in all the various fields will be added to the Harvard faculty and will come to China for research after completing tasks upon which they are now engaged.

Students will be granted scholarships and fellowships for research in linguistics, philology, literature, history, philosophy, religion, arts and archaeology, as rapidly as individuals who are specially qualified are found. Such persons are not yet available in numbers either in China or the West. There were three such Chinese students in Yenching last year. Five research students and two research assistants are at work this year. Four Harvard students now hold fellowships granted by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. One of these is working this year at Cambridge, another is working under Dr. Paul Pelliot at the College de France in Paris, two are already in China and others will arrive later. The two already in Peiping are Knight Biggerstaff and Carl Shuster; John R. Ware is coming soon.

The Present an Experimental Period

"While the Institute is not ready to make a final commitment of any kind during a pioneering and experimental period," said Dr. Woods, "The presumption is that our future activities will be largely a development and expansion of our present work. Scholars will be enabled to carry on valuable studies and research students will work under their direction and supervision. We earnestly hope that the Harvard-Yenching Institute will render a lasting service in the enrichment of the cultural life of China and of the entire world."

The staff at work in the Research School of Chinese Studies established at Yenching by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, includes the following: Ch'en Yuan, director, a distinguished research scholar in the field of Chinese history; Jung Keng, an authority on the Chinese characters on ancient bronzes; Ku Chieh-kang, a critical historian; Kuo Shao-yu, Chinese literature, Chang Hsing-lang, whose special field is early European relations with China; Huang Tzu-tung, philosophy; Hsu Ti-shan, Buddhism, T. T. Lew, Chinese secretary protem, and Lucius Porter, English Secretary.

William Hung, professor of history, is on a two-years, leave of absence from Yenching as visiting lecturer at Harvard under the Institute. Dr. Porter spent last year in a similar relationship. The Peping administrative committee for the Institute includes: Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman of the Board of Managers of Yenching; John Van A. McMurray, American Minister to China; H.H. K'ung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Chinese Government; Dr. V. K. Ting of the Geological Survey of China, Roger S. Greene, director of the Rockefeller Foundation's activities in the Far East; the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow; Mr. T. C. Chu, Y. T. Tsur, Chancellor Wu Lei-ch'uan and President J. L. Stuart of Yenching.

The trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute are: R. W. Boyden, chairman, who was in charge of the Dawes Plan in Europe; W. B. Donham, dean of the school of business administration at Harvard; Roger S. Greene, of the Rockefeller Foundation; George H. Chase, Dean of the graduate school at Harvard and professor of art; Robert P. Blake, director of the Harvard Library; Eric M. North, general secretary of the American Bible Society; James L. Barton, veteran general secretary of the American Board Mission; George G. Barber, a business man of New York City; and Dr. Woods.

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行車時刻表
TIME TABLE

時刻 TIMES			站名 STATIONS	時刻 TIMES		
星期一,三,五.	14.00	dep. 開	北平 Peiping	到 arr.	10.50	星期二,四,六,
Mon. Wed. Fri.	14.29	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.22	TuesThurs.Sat.
,,	14.34	dep. 開	豐台 Fengtai	到 arr.	10.17	,,
,,	16.54	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.44	,,
,,	16.58	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	7.40	,,
,,	17.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.30	,,
,,	17.30	dep. 開	天津東站 Tientsin East	到 arr.	7.00	,,
,,	17.40	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.50	,,
,,	17 55	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	6.35	,,
,,	18.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.23	,,
,,	18.11	dep. 開	天津西站 Tientsin West	到 arr.	6.18	,,
,,	21.22	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.07	,,
,,	21.37	dep. 開	滄州 Tsangchow	到 arr.	2.52	,,
,,	22 35	arr. 到		開 dep.	1.54	,,
,,	22.50	dep. 開	泊頭鎮 Potouchen	到 arr.	1.39	,,
星期二,四,六.	1.02	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.25	星期三,五,日.
Tues.Thurs.Sat.	1.27	dep. 開	德州 Techow	到 arr.	23.00	Wed., Fri., Sun.
,,	3.10	arr. 到		開 dep.	21.17	,,
,,	3.25	dep. 開	禹城縣 Yuchenghsien	到 arr.	21.02	,,
,,	5 00	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.30	,,
,,	5.30	dep. 開	濟南府 Tsinanfu	到 arr.	19.00	,,
,,	8.08	arr. 到		開 dep.	16 25	,,
,,	8.38	dep. 開	泰安府 Taianfu	到 arr.	15.55	,,
,,	9.44	arr. 到		開 dep.	14.51	,,
,,	9.49	dep. 開	大汶口 Tawenkow	到 arr.	14.46	,,
,,	11.12	arr. 到		開 dep.	13.26	,,
,,	11.14	dep. 開	曲阜 Chufou	到 arr.	13.24	,,
,,	11.51	arr. 到		開 dep.	12.49	,,
,,	12.21	dep. 開	兗州府 Yenchowfu	到 arr.	12.19	,,
,,	14.14	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.26	,,
,,	14.17	dep. 開	滕縣 Tenghsien	到 arr.	10.23	,,
,,	15.24	arr. 到		開 dep.	9.16	,,
,,	15.39	dep. 開	臨城 Lincheng	到 arr.	9.01	,,
,,	17.55	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.44	,,
,,	18.25	dep. 開	徐州府 Hsuchowfu	到 arr.	6.14	,,
,,	21.04	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.35	,,
,,	21.14	dep. 開	南宿州 Nanhsuchow	到 arr.	3.30	,,
星期三,五,日	0.15	arr. 到		開 dep.	0.39	,,
Wed., Fri., Sun.	0.45	dep. 開	蚌埠 Pengpu	到 arr.	0.09	,,
,,	1.32	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.22	星期四,六,一.
,,	1.42	dep. 開	臨淮關 Linhuaikwan	到 arr.	23.17	Thurs.Sat.Mon.
,,	2.52	arr. 到		開 dep.	22.07	,,
,,	3.02	dep. 開	明光 Minkuong	到 arr.	21.57	,,
,,	5.07	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.52	,,
,,	5.17	dep. 開	滁州 Chuchow	到 arr.	19.42	,,
,,	7.00	arr. 到		開 dep	18.00	,,
			浦口 Pukow			

Who's Who in China

General Tang Sheng-tze

唐生智字孟瀟

General Tang Cheng-tze is a native of Tungan, Hunan. His ancestors were prominent officials, and his father Chief of Dept. of Industry of Hunan during the Ching dynasty. Having received his primery education at his home, General Tang entered the Paoting Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1914. Since then his life has been a military one. Through many years of military service, he became Commander of the 4th Division of the Hunan Provincial Army and concurrently the Director of the Commission for Rehabilitation in Hunan. Upon the inauguration of the Northern Expedition Army from Kwangtung in 1926, General Tang allied himself with the revolutionists and fought against General Wu Pei-fu, who then dominated Hupeh and Honan. Within five months Gen. Tang defeated Wu and set his armies to rout. The National Government appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Frontier Army of the Expedition and concurrently Commander of the 8th Army. General Tang is responsible for the sucessful fighting at Ting Shih Chiao, Hupeh, the siege of the Wuchang city and the capture of Tuchun Chen Chia-mao and Division Commander Li Yu-chuan.

In the spring of 1927 Gen. Tang, being appointed commander-in-chief of the 4th flank army, drove back the southern advance forces of Fengtien, commanded by Han Ling-chuan, Yang Yu-ting, etc. Gen. Tang performed such distinguished service that he was promoted to Commander of the National 4th Group Army. However, following the resignation of Commander-in-chief, Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Tang was forced out by Generals Bei Tsung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen and went abroad. In 1928 when Gen. Chiang resumed his position while Bei in North China plotted against the National Government. Gen. Tang was appointed Commander of the 5th Route Army. In this he succeeded, in this spring of 1929, when the Nanking Government launched its punitive campaign against the Kwangsi rebels, headed by Bei Tsung-chi. When the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Conference was held in Nanking in August, 1929, he was elected a member of the standing committee thereof and concurrently Chairman of the National Military Advisory Council. In the most recent outbreak of the Kuominchun militarists Gen. Tang Sheng-tse has been appointed head of the 5th Route Army of the punitive campaign and director of the northern flank troops, operating from Chengchow, Honan.

Peiping Notes

BY HIN WONG

Up to date, 64 publications of different kinds have been banned from circulation by authority of the Kuomintang in the North. Among the Peiping and Tientsin papers affected are the Tientsin *Labour Weekly*, the *Ching Pao*, and the *Chin Tien Hsien Pao*, papers of high standing in the eyes of the local public. "Counter- revolution" has been the charge against them.

The Kuomintang in Peiping has the support of some local inhabitants also, and at the mass-meeting in Chungshan Park, October 20, under the auspices of the local district committee of the party, the *Tang Pu*, nearly 200 were present, and resolutions were passed calling on General Yen Hsi-Shan to arrest General Feng Yu-hsiang and send him to Nanking for trial and execution.

Despite strict censorship of the press, the local papers in Peiping have been sufficiently bold the last several days to hint that General Feng Yu-hsiang, late commander-in-chief of the Kuominchun, is still a guest, and not a prisoner in Shansi, through the hospitality of General Yen Hsi-shan.

Hating the tramway workers for their attempt to reorganize the federation of labour last week, but especially because of decreasing income ever since the inauguration of the popular rapid transit, the ricsha coolies of Peiping on evening of October 22 caused a riot, smashing a number of the tramcars and wounding several conductors and motor-men of the tramway company. Following the disorder, martial law was enforced and when this was being written, the tramway service was still disorganized.

Since October 21, the Peking-Hankow (Kinhan) Railroad has resumed operation. Military movements of the last few days had made it necessary for the line to suspend service for a few days.

Dr. Sven Hedin's new expedition to Chinese Turkestan has already left Peiping by way of Kalgan with a caravan of more than 80 camels, expecting to be away for two years on this scientific study of conditions there.

Mr. S. Saburi, Japanese Minister to China, who has been in Nanking and Shanghai since his arrival in China, is expected at the Japanese Legation in Peiping on October 27, when a series of receptions and entertainments in his honour will commence.

The city gates of Peiping, the old capital of China, will be closed at ten o'clock every night, from first of next month, by recent order of the city mayor, in view of the winter defence.

The Manchus will soon die out like the Indians of America, according to an account given by Mr. Jermyn Lynn, in a recent address delivered at Peiping on "Manchus, Yesterday and Today".

Mr. Owen Lattimore, a former resident of Peiping, will soon depart again for Manchuria, where he will make a further study of the racial and cultural minglings there. Mr. Lattimore the other day gave a talk on his journey on caravan trails in inner Asia.

Peiping police on October 23 were able to round up more than a thousand ricsha coolies by surrounding the several union quarters and boarding houses usually frequented by these human beasts of burden, they being suspected of having participated in the riot of the previous night, when more than 60 tramcars worth over $400,000 were damaged during a conflict between the workers of the tramway company and the ricsha pullers over the reorganization of the federation of labour. The trolley service will be disorganized for some time, it is feared.

The Y.M.C.A. in Peiping with main quarters in the East City will open a centre also in the West City.

Peiping is expecting to receive a visit from the Panchan Lama, the spiritual head of Tibet, now on his way from Mongolia to Mukden.

Among the 750 students of Yenching University, Peiping, West, 166 are Cantonese, including 40 girls. Every province in China is represented in Yenching, including 143 from Hopeh (Chihli) of which Peiping is the capital. Besides these, there are four Russians, four Koreans, three Americans, and one Formosan.

Peiping, October 23, 1929.

Bandits Capture Hupeh Town

According to a report which was received by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow on October 28, a large troop of armed bandits on the night of October 6 suddenly attacked Kwangchi, a town in eastern Hupeh, and after ransacking the whole town and setting fire to various districts, are still holding the place. Upon receipt of the report, General Liu Chi at once ordered the 33rd regiment of the 6th Division which is stationed at Wuhusueh, promptly to attend to the subjugation of the bandits.

China and Pacific Relations During 1927-1929

Dr. David Z. T. Yui,

(Chairman of the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations)

An address delivered at the Third Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto

ONCE again we who are deeply interested in the peace and progress of the world in general and of the Pacific area in particular, are coming together as private individuals to exchange information about, to engage in discussion of, and to discover, if possible, solutions for, the various outsanding problems facing the different countries situated in this increasingly important area, the Pacific basin. For the first time the Biennial Conference of the Institute is held in the Far East. Is it too much to hope that the holding of this significant Conference in this Land of the Rising Sun will mark for this portion and for the whole world the beginning of a new era in international understanding and cooperation? On this auspicious occasion when our hopes are high and aspirations still higher, I take especial pleasure in conveying to you the heartiest felicitations and greetings of the Republic of China.

The Chinese group have come to this gathering, as to the two previous conferences, in a spirit of utmost sincerity and frankness. We are not here to cause any embarrassment, nor are we here to air our grievances, much less to make any demands. Rather have we come with the definite purpose of presenting for our united study the facts that we have gathered regarding various outstanding issues and problems that are of the closest concern not only to China but also to the world as a whole. In fact, it is, we believe, upon the fair and right understanding, interpretation and solution of these problems that the realization of our dreams for a lasting world peace depends. We have also come to learn as much as possible from every group and to examine with you the facts that you have gathered about the same and other problems and to know your view regarding them. Through an unreserved pooling of facts and a free and frank exchange of opinions we can surely hope to discover the proper and most satisfactory solution for each of the major issues now confronting us.

State Burial of Dr. Sun

In reviewing the important events that have taken place in China during the past several months one cannot, indeed, omit mentioning the State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The participation in the solemn ceremony at the Capital by men and leaders of different points of yiew and from every part of the country and the universal commemoration throughout the nation constituted a patent indication not only of the deep and common respect in which the great leader is held by the Chinese people but also to the unity that prevails. The event also furnished a unique occasion for the Powers to accord in an official way their full recognition to the National Government by sending their ministers and plenipotantiaries to the Capital to present their credentials to the Chief Executive and to attend the State Burial, thus formally marking the beginning of a cordial relationship of the new Government at Nanking with other Powers.

II. China's Foreign Relations

Let us now turn our attention for a while to China's foreign relations during the past two years. A slight improvement in the Sino-foreign relations in Shanghai is seen in the Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council. Since April 19, 1928, three Chinese have been sitting on the Council and six more have been serving on its various committees. For the sake of further improvement, this fair beginning should be quickly followed up. Since its establishment on January 1, 1927, the experiences of the Provisional Court in the International Settlement in Shanghai show more clearly the importance and urgency of reorganization on a strictly Chinese basis. With its anomalous status and its confusing system it can hardly be expected to administer justice as it should. A conference of the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the different Legations will soon be held to consider the proper status of this court, with a view to restoring in full its Chinese sovereignty and otherwise increasing its efficiency.

Extraterritoriality and New Treaties

On April 27 Dr C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs transmitted an identic note to the ministers of the foreign powers whose nationals still enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China requesting the termination of extraterritoriality. China, as a full sovereign nation, should at the earliest possible date assume full jurisdiction over all nations within her domain. Several Powers such as Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and Spain, have clearly perceived the possibility of greatly improving their diplomatic and trade relations with the Chinese nation and have accordingly signed new treaties definitely pledging to relinquish extraterritoriality. Speaking plainly, the replies from the other countries, while recognizing the principle of abolition but politely asking for an indefinite postponement, are proving a great disappointment to the Chinese people. A second note has, I understand, been forwarded to the Powers. Just what the nature of the replies they will make will be it is difficult to say. Meanwhile let us be reminded of the fact that the Chinese people throughout the whole nation are absolutely determined, through peaceful means and within the shortest possible time, to free themselves from this obsolete and unilateral system. Likewise, we should not overlook the important fact that the terminatian of extraterritoriality cannot be at once beneficial to the Chinese and injurious to the foreigners in China, but will be a blessing both to those whose sovereign rights are restored and to those who give up these extraterritorial privileges.

Tariff Autonomy

Before I close this section, I should quickly add a word to to express our gratification for the political wisdom and foresight shown by the different foreign Powers in restoring to China her tariff autonomy, a move in which the first step was taken by the United States of America. We are pleased with the agreement recently signed between Belgium aud our National Government, by virtue of which the Belgian concession in Tientsin has been returned to us. Likewise, we are encouraged by the treaty of equality and mutuality recently concluded with Poland.

Tsinan Incident

May we now turn our attention to what may be termed as the "danger spots" in China's foreign relations during the past two years? I shall begin with the Tsinan Incident. All of us, I suppose, are to a certain degree familiar with the incident itself and its immediate aftermath: how the incident occurred, how the Japanese troops in a war-like fashion mobilized in and around Tsinan along the Kiaotsi Railway and over the Kiaochow Bay area, how Chinese civilians were maltreated and many were killed by the Japanese soldiers during the occuption, and how nearly the incident came to resulting in an open war between China and Japan. But thanks to the patient and far-sighted statesmanship of the leaders concerned, for it was this alone that prevented what might have proved a great calamity. Although an agreement was signed between the National Government and the Government of Japan, the incident cannot yet be considered as finally and satisfactorily closed. The ill-feeling it aroused is likely to persist for a while longer. Such incidents always prove a menace to cordial relationships between neighboring countries.

Murder of Chang Tso-lin

Another instance is the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The reports of technical experts show that it was considered physically impossible for any Chinese or group of Chinese to have carried out so large an undertaking as this one was at a point on the railway which was so strictly guarded by Japanese soldiers Moreover, the bombs were so skillfully planted and they were exploded in such scientific precision in time and in relation to Marshal Chang Tso-lin's private car, that the whole affair could not have taken place except as the result of a most thorough preparation in advance and of a very exact operation at the moment by the perpetrators. It may never be possible to fix the guilt upon any party for this murderous outrage.

Mean-while, the world may rightly be thankful that it did not result in a much greater catastrophe.

Sino-Russian Controversy

As a third incident in our foreign relations, I shall call your attention to the controversy between China and Soviet Russia. The Chinese people fully agree and consider it fair that both parties concerned should carry out not only the letter but also the spirit of the agreement which was concluded several years ago. At the same time they insist strongly upon exercising their right of defending their own country from foreign aggression and exploitation, and also their right of eradicating from their own soil any alien theory or doctrine—especially if the doctrine is being used to hide sinister intrigues and influences—which might injure or undermine their social and political system. I can also conscientiously state that the Chinese people are determined to have the present controversy settled amicably and satisfactorily in accordance with the dictates of international justice.

China and the League

Likewise, the Chinese Government is ever-increasingly sensitive to the importance of international understanding and cooperation and its share of responsibility in making world peace a greater reality. This is unmistakably evidenced in its signing of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, in its inviting foreign advisers and the Kemmerer Commission to assist in the tremendous tasks of reconstruction of the country, in concluding treaties of equality and mutuality with the new nations of Europe and with any nation friendly disposed, and in its active participation in the affairs of the League of Nations. In fact, very recently, Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, introduced an important resolution which was enthusiastically adopted by the League Assembly. By virtue of this resolution, the League will put into effect Article 19 of its Covenant, which enables the League to advise the reconsideration by its members of treaties which have become inapplicable and the restudy of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. At this juncture, when China is reaching out as never before for international understanding, good will and cooperation, and is more eager than ever to contribute her share, out of the wealth of her natural resources and cultural civilization, to the welfare of the world, she needs every encouragement and support that other nations can lend. I hope and believe that she will not and cannot disappoint them, or be disappointed by them.

Conclusion

In discussions bearing on the problems of China's internal development as over against those of her foreign relations, two opposing views emerge. Many Chinese honestly believe it impossible to accelerate the improvement of our internal conditions without first shaking off the shackles of the unilateral and obsolete treaties, which have been binding our nation hand and foot for more than three quarters of a century. This position is a little extreme, and yet it is futile for us to attempt to refute it, because recent history and current events compelus to acknowledge that numerous seditions and political intrigues, much illegal trade in opium and arms, and gross injustices involving our relations with other nations have actually taken place as a result, at least in part, of conditions created by the existence in our country of concessions, settlements, leased territories and extraterritoriality, whereby offenders are placed beyond the reach of Chinese law.

Meanwhile many foreign friends hold that China's problems are primarily internal, and that if she will but put her own house in order, her international problems will be easily solved. That the Chinese people recognize the importance of improving domestic conditions is proven by their earnest efforts in this direction. But serious embarrassment arises when foreign friends, while granting the soundness of the principle of abolishing extraterritoriality, insist that no steps be taken in this direction until China has first cleaned house, apparently forgetting that one of the factors which make it extremely difficult for her to do so is the muddy boots of her guests. Surely the right of China to self-determination in the realm of her domestic policies will not be denied by enlightened persons today. If in the minds of any of my hearers the continuance of extraterritorial conditions in China is needful as a step in the process of preparing her for the day when their abolishment will be safe for her and for foreigners living within her borders, let me ask two questions: Is a youth more likely to grow strong in his power to take care of himself, when his tutors show lack of confidence in him and prevent him from assuming responsibility for making choices in his daily life, or when they follow an opposite policy? If the findings of modern educational psychology point to but one answer to this question in the case of a young man, on what grounds can a sound argument be built for a different answer in the case of a young nation?

To require that China shall find satisfactory solutions for her more pressing internal problems before attempting a radical revision of her understandings with foreign powers is to expect her to accomplish a task of stupendous difficulty, while at the same time depriving her of one of the most potent aids in its accomplishment. We must try in some way to break the vicious circle. In my humble judgment the solution lies in the following direction: each party must sincerely respect the full sovereignty of the other and regard it as inviolable; each party must sincerely try to understand the other and to establish mutual relations of equality, helpfulness and peace; each party should fulfil its own obligations towards the other without imposing any conditions which will interfere with autonomous internal administration; neither party should ask terms which it would not be willing to accept from the other party under similar but reversed conditions. Our international relations should be built upon the foundation of mutual understanding and appreciation, sincerity and reciprocity, confidence and goodwill. This foundation alone can assure a lasting peace for the world.

We should not forget that nation-making is always a sacred and worthy task for any people to perform and at the same time a long and painful process. The pains which China must yet endure may prove at times well-nigh unbearable to herself and very distressing to her friends. But these will not be times for observers to be unfriendly in their critcisms, or to quarrel and obstruct, or to scheme for selfish ends, or to fail to help. They will be times when all must do their best to cooperate in ensuring that the sufferings shall not have been in vain. The new China, when fully developed, and if properly nurtured in the School of Peace, Friendship, Righteousness and Harmony, because of the good, sturdy and cultured stock in her ancestry will surely some day grow into a strong and useful member of the Family of Nations.

In closing, may I in behalf of the China Council, as well as of the Chinese people, have the honor of inviting the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold its next meeting, two years from now, in our country. I can assure you that the heartiest of welcomes will await you.

Japanese Statement

Dr. Nitobe presented the Japanese statement to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He reviewed, with an opening which he characterized as "The Internationalism of the Japanese mind," how Japan had tried to absorb Western knowledge and wisdom and what efforts she made to prepare herself for the place she now occupies in the community of nations.

Dr. Nitobe deplored selfish propaganda and commended the mental habit of viewing things from a detached angle. He pointed out that Japan's diplomatic record in the West was without blemish. "But," he said, "her most zealous patriot won't deny that Japan has committed some grave errors in dealing with her neighbors." Dr. Nitobe said: "The so-called positive policy of one political party has ended in a series of blunders.

"The opposing party has shown a different temper—non-interfering is called negative but the results are more positive."

He declared that advanced, liberal-minded people in Japan were sympathetic to Young China's aspirations. Recounting Japan's own experience with extrality and tariff autonomy, he said that Japan had learned that "neither chicanery, threats, false representations nor loud declamations, courting the favor of one nation, abusing another—none of these would avail."

NANKING LAUNCHES ITS DRIVE AGAINST THE KUOMINCHUN

(*Continued from page 336*)

the Kuominchun, and is said to have declared he was not in a position to accept any offices from the government. In the absence of confirmation from Yen Hsi-shan it also is difficult to say whether there is any basis for the government report through *Kuo Min* on Thursday to the effect that Yen Hsi-shan had notified Chiang Kai-shek that he was preparing to send Feng Yu-hsiang to Nanking, under military guard, for trial as a traitor to the nation. Such a possibility, in view of all that is known about the relations of Yen and Feng, seems exceedingly remote.

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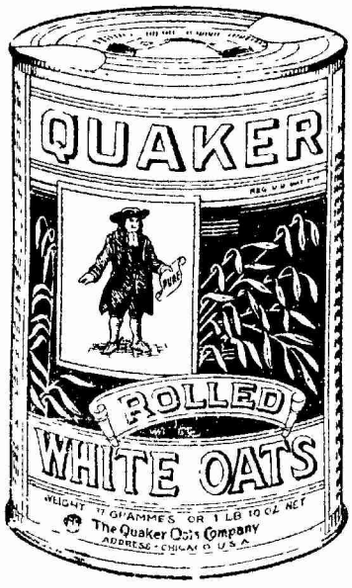

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Englishman's Adventure

The Lord of the Korean Hills: by Kent Carr, W. & E Chambers, Edinburgh. 296 pp.

"It is entertaining!", I thought as I read over the book. The author is a good story teller, who has written more than half a dozen books. He reveals vividly his own personality as an autocratic Britisher. Though the hero of the whole book is intended to be the Lord of the Korean Hills, Sing Ho, leader of a band of handits, the author credits with amazing ability the character of Mr. Gavin Scarth, a Britisher, who goes to Korea to save the Korean King. Everywhere you can see how the Britisher, Scarth, exercises his ability as a clever superman holding absolute autocracy over his subordinates. He says to his assistant, Yorke, "I told you at the beginning, that we were coming out not only as friends but as chief and subordinate." In another place while they are in the center of the bandit belt, Scarth dismisses Yorke declaring that he is not obedient and loyal to him when he, Yorke, sets out to hunt a tiger. As illustrated on the cover, the story is supposed to be about a tiger-hunt. In Yorke's mind the tiger is to be shot but in Scarth's the tiger is the Lord of Korean Hills. "I 've done with you, but as I am responsible for your safety I shall keep you tacked on to me until we get back to Seoul—if we ever do. From there I will pay your passage back and give you three months' salary in lieu of notice."

Every where you can see how the author attempts to make you believe that a "Chinaman" is a submissive and obedient creature. Wai-Lum, one of Scarth's servants said, when Scarth sent him away, "I was so unhappy I wished for nothing, not even to dream at night. I was so lonely that I looked into the four winds and found no friend. Then my master came. Let me stay, dear master, I pray you." Once, when Yorke and Wai-lum were commanded by Scarth to stay at the inn, a tiger came in sight. Yorke went out to pursue it. when questioned why he did not follow Yorke, Wai-lum said, "Has my master forgotten that he commanded me not to set foot outside the inn-gate?" I suppose if the tiger would have come into the inn Wai-lum would not run for life! On the whole the most interesting figure which the author describes is Ah Wang, another servant. His pidgin-English is especially amusing.

The third impression which the author leaves with me is his admiration of autocratic government and the dignity of an Emperor. As Sing Ho says, "I shall wear the royal robe of red, embroidered with dragons. Royal princes will serve my meals in vessels of gold. Great nobles will prostrate themselves before me. My bedclothes will be of silk, my pillows soft cushions. Dancing girls, lovely as the yellow heartsease of the hills, will play on stringed instruments for my diversion. When I ride abroad in my great sedan chair the red umbrella and the dragon flag will salute me. Low-born and high-born alike will crouch as I pass, fear shooting through their souls at my slightest glance." The people, who kneel on the threshhold of the poor little mud houses with the thatched roofs to salute the King, "merely exist for the sovereign, and to pay taxes!" Well, well, so it is the King!

The plot of the story is about the period of disturbance and chaos of Korea during 1859. The weak and corrupt King Li-shi, was on the throne at the time. Prince Parent and The Lord of Korean Hills, Sing Ho, set out for a revolution. The conspirators tried to murder the King. During the fighting, Sing Ho managed to get hold of the Seal of the State, the owner of which automatically becomes nominal King of the State. Scarth being a friend of the King, Li-shi, he comes from England to help him gain possession of the seal. A long description of his adventure makes up the book.

It must be well known to all how Britain annexed India by the East India Company. It is not difficult for one to understand how they tried to prolong the life of the corrupt rulers for the benefit of their own country. Moreover, as we see the location of Korea, we see much the same methods adopted by the Japanese government. In order to keep the Japanese away from this whole game, Britain aimed to prolong the poor life of the weak Korean government, as the author of this book points out. As the Japanese Minister to Korea, Court Otori remarks to Scarth,

"If you have made a study of Asiatic politics, Mr. Scarth, you will need not to be told that it has ever been Japan's desire that she and Korea should stand side by side."

It is interesting to note that Ah Wang's supplementary comment, though he is, a servant, possesses considerable understanding of politics, "Will Japanese fella top-sidee!"

When Scarth finds Sing Ho in the north of Korea after his long journey, he induces him to return the Seal of the State to the King, pointing out the intention of the Japanese. He says, "Come off it, Sing Ho, the red upholstery stuff and the life of a pampered poodle: This is the time for every son of Korea to gird up his loins. Since you have been conspiring with Soshi lately, you must know that Japan means to get Korea if she can."

Everywhere in the book, you can pick out a sentence or two about the greatness of Britain and your safety if you have her protection, the insidiously introduced "moral" of the author. As Scarth promised the King that he will go to restore the Seal of the State he said, "I will get you out of the hands of these treacherous villains and reseat you in triumph on the throne. Meanwhile have no fear of your personal safety. Until the Seal is recovered, both you and the Crown Prince are as safe as though you were in the strong room of the Bank of England."

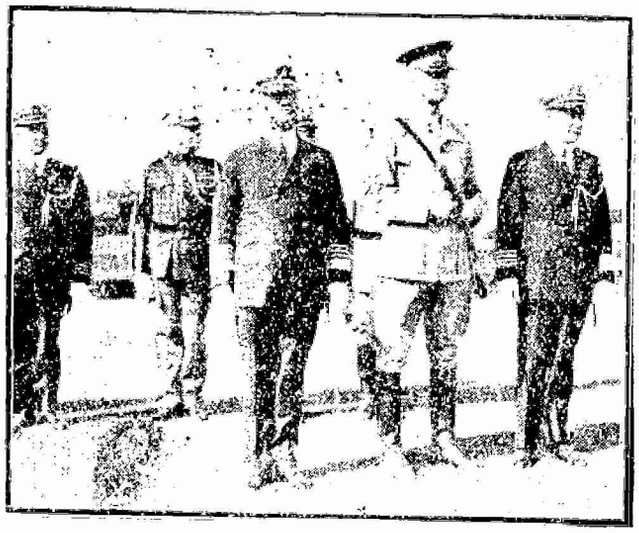
The value of the book lies solely in the adventures it relates. There is nothing of any significance in the theme unless it is to demonstrate the evils of "white interference in the domestic political tangles of oriental countries."

F. F. A.

The Navy Celebrates

"Open house" aboard the *U.S.S. Pittsburgh*, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, was held on Monday, Oct. 28, in celebration of the world-wide observation of American Navy Day The actual date is Oct. 27, but the ceremonies were held this year on the 28th, the former date falling on a Sunday.

Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, was host to several hundred Americans, as well as guests of various other nationalities, from Monday noon till evening. The first arrivals aboard the Admiral's ship were members of the local press, who were served a tiffin the chief feature of which was Boston Beans, baked "in the old navy way." Navy bean soup also brought exclamations of appreciation from the American sector of the press, as it was made in the homeside fashion, after a recipe apparently unknown in the Far East. As a matter of record on the opinion of the Admirality regarding the controversial subject of whether bean soup is more delectable when served with the beans whole, or crushed, it should be mentioned that Admiral McVay supports the school of epicures who favor the "whole bean" recipe. On this subject the Admiral remarked: "Bean soup without visible beans within it, is as unsatisfactory as near-beer." It was with the Admiral an item of considerable regret that this particular soup which appeared on the tiffin menu of the *Pittsburgh* on Navy Day was served with the bean hulls crushed in the soup.



Admiral McVay reviews the Fourth Regiment of the United States Marines, in Shanghai, on Navy Day. In the photo, left to right: Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet; Colonel Lyman, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Regiment; Capt. Dillon, Chief-of-Staff of Admiral McVay.

Following the tiffin, the newspaper men were taken for a tour over the various decks of the ship.

Later in the ofternoon numbers of students from the American School, as well as childern of other races, were welcomed on board and shown over the *Pittsburgh*.

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This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, October 22.—Several hundred Ironsides are reported killed and wounded as a result of an engagement between the rebels and the 8th Division under Chow Lan.—A reception in honor of the members of the local foreign press was given last night at the Bankers' Club by Mayor Chang Chun of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai.—Chang Hsueh-liang has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take steps to secure the release of nine Chinese vessels seized by the Soviets.—Chang Hsueh-liang denies the report that three Russians were executed in Harbin.—Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Commander of the Northeastern Squadron, reports the arrival at Tungkiang of his fleet.—Yuan Yin-wu announces the assumption of his new post as Commander of the 4th Army Corps of the Expeditionary Forces against the Kuominchun.—The Governments of Hunan, Shantung and Fukien and the Special Municipality of Tsingtao have issued telegrams denouncing the insurgent Kuominchun leaders.—Chu Pei-teh, Chief-of-Staff to the National Government, will shortly depart for Hankow to assist in directing the campaign against the Kuominchun insurgents.—Han Fu-chu, Commander of the 3rd Route Army, reports that he has concentrated his forces in northern Honan.—Skirmishes are reported to have occurred last night between the 5th Route Army and the Kuominchun troops under Sun Liang-chen.—Over 20,000 persons attended a public mass meeting at the Chung-shan park in Taiyuan this morning to signify the city's support of the Central Government.

Wednesday, October 23.—Yang Teng-hui arrived in Canton from Liuchow yesterday. — Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuan Government has telegraphed Chiang Kai-shek of his readiness to lead his troops against the Kuominchun. — The three divisions of Central Government troops which were sent to the south are being transported back to Nanking by sea.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has refused to accept the Soviet Government's "verbal protest" charging China with responsibility for the recent hostilities in Tungkiang.—A Student Volunteer Corps to be composed of students of the Northeastern University at Shenyang is to be organized for defence of the Manchurian border.—Liu Chih, Commander of the 2nd Route Army and Field-Commander of operations, left Hankow for Siangyang yesterday.—Fong Ting-ying, Commander of the 1st Route Army, has passed through Hsuchow en route from Pengpu to Yenchenghsien.—Government airplanes reconnoitering in western Honan state that all Shensi troops of the Kuominchun stationed at Paiho have withdrawn from the district.—All gunboats except the "*Tsu-yu*" are to be assigned to patrol the coast.—It has been decided by the Kiangsu Government Committee that the boat races heretofore held by foreigners at Henli be prohibited.—The first formal hearing of the Kao Ying Opium case will be held at the Kiangning District Court on Friday, October 25.—The mixed battalion of the Central Military Academy cadets arrived in Hankow this morning from the Capital.—It is reported from Harbin that the Soviet Government is rushing through the construction of a 100 mile railroad from Harbarovsk to the coast.

Thursday, October 24.—The entire 50th Brigade of the 13th Route Army under Shih Yiu-sha arrived in Pukow yesterday and was immediately embarked for Anking.—Fong Peng-jen returned to Peiping from Taiyuan yesterday.—The Kwangsi authorities are dispatching deputies to disarm the remnant rebels under Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui.—The special express train service between Hsuchow and Chengchow on the Lung-Hai Railway will shortly be resumed.—Sun Fo has recommended the issuing of a public loan of $20,000,000 to redeem all private shares in the Canton-Hankow Railway.—A manifesto calling upon the people to give active support to the Government in the present crisis was issued last night by members of the State Council.—A Chengchow telegram states that the Kuominchun troops under Sun Liang-chen have withdrawn from Yungyang as a result of a clash with the advance forces of the 5th Route

Army under Tang Seng-chi.—Reorganization of the surrendered units of Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui is now proceeding in Nanning.—Han Fu-chu reports that two battalions of the Kuominchun in Panpichen were recently driven from the city by Government units under Wang Chun.

Friday, October 25.—A telegram from General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, reported that Chang Fa-kuei has completely withdrawn to Lungtan, and that the Hunan forces are advancing to surround his troops.—The Shanghai Commission for the Reorganization of Commercial Associations has issued a statement stressing the absolute necessity of restoring Inland Navigation Rights to China.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched telegrams to the various signatories of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact calling their attention to the incursions by Soviet troops in Manchuria and the maltreatment of Chinese prisoners in Russia by the Soviet authorities.—General Liu Chih, Director of Operations along the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow Railway has returned to Hankow, from an inspection trip in North-western Hupeh.—The Kuominchun troops under Sun Liang-chen at Loyang are reported to have withdrawn from the city and are advancing southwards.—Chang Fa-kuei sustained another defeat near Lungtan at the hands of the Hunan units yesterday.—The State Council accepted the resignation of Mr. Y. L. Tong as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Messrs. Chang Wu-hua and Li Chin-luen were appointed to be political and administrative Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs respectively.

Saturday, October 26.—The city of Canton was elevated to the status of a Special Municipality by a decision reached at yesterday's meeting of the State Council.—The Aviation Department of the Ministry of War is preparing to construct an aerodrome at Anking, Anhwei, for the accommodation of military planes.—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, Minister of the Navy and Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, has returned to Foochow from Nanking.—Normal railway communication in North China must be maintained in spite of military developments, according to an order from the Ministry of Railways.—General Chang Hsueh-liang reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Soviet troops are now concentrating in the Heiho-Blagovestchensk region.—General Koo Tso-tung is entrusted with the garrisoning of the entire Wuhan area and the 3rd and 8th Divisions respectively under Generals Mao Ping-wen and Chu Shao-liang are expected to arrive shortly from Kwangtung to strengthen the local garrison.—General Ma Hung-kuei, newly appointed Gendarmerie Commander for the eastern section of the Lung-hai Railway, has arrived Hsuchow from Tsinan to assume his post.—General Ho Ying-ching, Inspector General of Military Training and concurrently Director of the Kaifeng Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, returned to Nanking to report to General Chiang Kai-shek on the military situation in Honan. — Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, and Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister to Washington, visited London after the conclusion of the League sessions at Geneva, and conferred with important Foreign Office Officials at Downing Street.—It is learned that General Chang Hsueh-liang has ordered the recall of the Fengyung Military Cadets from Manchuli in order that the students may resume their studies instead of being idle at the front.—The city of Shanghang, which had been the stronghold of the Communist bandits was recaptured by the Kiangsi Forces under General Chin Han-ting on the 24th.

Sunday and Monday, October 27 and 28.—According to a telegraphic despatch from Taiyuan, General Yen Hsi-shan has placed a number of Kuominchun leaders now in Shansi, including Hsueh Tuh-pi, Li Shu-chen and Liu Chi-chow, under surveillance.—It is stated at the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief that several detachments of the Kuominchun, now stationed near Loyang, have secretly sent representatives to negotiate with General Han Fu-chu for incorporation into his army.—A telegraph dispatch from Divisional Commander Chow Lan reports that the "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kuei, having exhausted their supplies of food and ammunition, resorted to looting in the Wuyang region.—A part of the 17th Division under General Shih Yiu-san has been transferred to Anking for garrison duties.—Preparations are now under way for the abolition of the General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War has returned from Shenyang (Mukden) where he con-

(*Continued on page 364*)

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GEORGE C. FRIEDGEN,
Plaintiff,
v.
ETHEL FRIEDGEN,
Defendant

Cause No. 3225
Civil No. 1412
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
October 15, 1929
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 15th day of October, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case hat on the 15th day of October, 1929, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of October, 1929, George C. Friedgen, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the ffect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction, of this Court during the last six months to the 15th day of October, 1929;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 15th day of October, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of November, 1929, the day of last publication of this Order otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated: Shanghai, China.
October 3, 1929.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

50-440

Men and Events

The wholesale prices of Chinese rice yesterday morning ranged from $16.60 to $18 per picul.

After a visit to Nanking, General Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai has returned to the city.

General Chu Pei-teh, Chief of Staff of the National Army, came to Shanghai from Nanking on the morning of October 27.

Mr. John Allison, advertising manager of General Motors, Inc., of China, left Shanghai for a business trip to Nanking last Tuesday.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek is now a visitor in Shanghai while her husband, General Chiang Kai-shek, is at the front directing military operations.

Several members of the Japanese House of Peers arrived here from North China on October 28 and were welcomed by a number of Chinese and Japanese officials.

Mr. T. C. Chao, Managing Director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company in Shanghai, has abolished the General Department for economical purpose.

Nearly 125 children from the famine stricken districts were brought to Shanghai on October 29 on board the CMS *Hsinming* by the Red Cross Society from Tientsin.

Mr. Lu Lung-siang, Magistrate of Shanghai, has been instructed by the Kiangsu Commissioner of Civil Affairs to open special establishments for selling rice to the poor at a low price.

Chinese organizations throughout the country are making arrangements to welcome the delegates to the World Engineering Congress when they come to China from Japan after the conference.

Dr. Chu Ming-yi, a prominent member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, has been elected as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dah Hwa Hospital in Shanghai.

The Greater Shanghai Laborer's Hospital, established by the Shanghai District Kuomintang and various Chinese organizations for the benefit of the labor class will be formally opened on November 5.

Local Chinese organizations have formed a society for the support of the Chinese students arrested by the Japanese police in Tokyo. This society is alleged to have precipitated Sunday's demonstration in the Hongkew district.

The various Chinese street unions in Shanghai, each with their own officers and regulations, have ceased to function. All the unions have been combined into one large organization which will be more or less directed by the Kuomintang.

Dr. Hu Shih, the well known Chinese modern scholar, delivered an interesting and instructive address on "Civilization" to a large audience at the National Central University College of Commerce in Shanghai on the afternoon of Oct. 27.

The Ministry of Finance of the National Government has instructed Mr. Huang Wei-ching, Director of the Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu Province, to establish an office in Shanghai for collecting similar revenue in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

The Chinese capitalists headed by Mr H. Y. Moh, the vice-minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the Nationalist Government, has bought the Tung Wah Cotton Mill from the Japanese owners, for $220,000. The mill was established in 1920, equipped with 100,080 second hand spindles. It is located in Teh Wah Road, 路德華 Yangtsepoo district.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(*Continued from page 363*)

ferred with General Chang Hsueh-liang in regard to the Sino-Soviet crisis.—Two circular telegrams, one denouncing Kuominchun and the other calling upon the entire people to support the Government in its stand against Soviet Russia, were issued by a number of civic organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, the Labor Union and the Women's Alliance in Nanking.—One brigade of the Kuominchun units under Sun Liang-chen in the region west of Heishihkwan was surrounded by the Government forces on the 25th and was disarmed without offering resistance.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Tokyo, Oct. 22.—In view of the disturbances along the Yangtse valley, the Japanese naval authorities have ordered the 24th Destroyer Flotilla to stand-by for a quick departure for the Yangtse ports for the protection of Japanese residents there.

Taiyuan, Oct. 22.—General Yen Hsi-shan in reply to the authorities of the North-Eastern provinces declared that he stands for absolute neutrality. It is also reported that he has wired General Chiang Kai-shek declining to assume the proposed post as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Central Army, Navy, and Air Force and Concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the West Route Army Corps.

Peiping, Oct. 23.—General Fang Pen-jen, representative of General Chiang Kai-shek, has returned from Taiyuan. According to General Fang, General Yen is still in Wutai and there are at present no signs of his playing an active part in the campaign of the Central Government against the generals under Feng Yu-hsiang.

Hankow, Oct. 24.—It is reported that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the Kuominchun started furious attacks on the Central forces in the section of Chengchow, and was finally repulsed by General Tang Sheng-chi.

Nanking, Oct. 25.—Mr. Hsieh Tu-pu, Minister of the Department of Sanitation of the National Government, has been dismissed from the service and Mr. Liu Jui-heng, has been appointed acting Minister of the Department. It is also announced that the resignation of Dr. Y. L. Tang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted by the State Council and Mr. Li Kin-lin and Mr. Chang Wo-hua have been appointed political Vice-Minister and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs respectively.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.—A party of distinguished Japanese artists, 10 in number, left here last night for Shanghai to attend the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition to be held in Shanghai as from November 1.

Hankow, Oct. 26.—Rear Admiral Yonai, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Japanese Naval Squadron in foreign waters, has arrived here from Shanghai on board the gunboat *Ataka.*

Hankow, Oct. 26.—The Central Army authorities are concentrating the main force along the Hupeh and Honan border, in order to enable themselves to shift a big army either to Honan or to Hupeh at a short notice.

Hankow, Oct. 27.—General Liu Chih has returned from the front lines. The Wuhan Branch of Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters has issued a communique announcing that no encounters of any importance have taken place at the front. It is also reported that General Ho Ying-chin has departed from Chengchow for Nanking in order to make a report to the National Government on conditions along the front lines.

Hankow, Oct. 27.—Of late a rigid censorship has been exercised over the Chinese papers here, causing a panic among press circles. The *Hsin-Chen-pao*, an organ of the Shansi leader, and *The Peiping Sin-pao* have been ordered to suspend publication.

Peiping, Oct. 27.—Mr. Sadao Saburi, new Japanese Minister to China reached here at 11 o'clock this morning. In an interview with the Japanese press-men he said that the popular feeling among the Chinese towards Japan has considerably improved. The new Japanese Minister may stay in Peiping for one week and then go to Tokyo for a short visit after his investigation in Manchuria. He will revisit Nanking next month.

Nanking, Oct. 28.—The warship "Yungsui" with General Chiang Kai-shek on board left the Chungshan wharf at 2:10 o'clock, this afternoon for Hankow to command in person the Government's expeditionary troops there General Yen Hsi-shan and Mr. Tan Yen-kai have been appointed assistance-Commander-in-Chief of military, navy, and air Force.

JUST HOW

did your boy look a year ago today?

WHEN your boy was still in his high-chair, you found it hard to imagine him anything but a baby.

Today, as he goes to school with his books under his arm, does it not take quite an effort to recall those high-chair days?

The expression of his features has changed. He may have looked more like his mother then.....may resemble his father now. Had you not almost forgotten?

Memory lags far behind. Do not make the mistake of thinking you will not forget. A Kodak will keep a permanent record of those days. It will remind him some day of the time when your care and your affection were the center of his little world.

Kodak the incomparable.

Eastman Kodak Company

24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

Hongkong — **67 Des Voeux Road**

Tientsin — **111 Victoria Road**

50-441

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 31	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	425	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99¼	6.06
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	83½	5.72
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	80	8.36
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	105½	6.58
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	72	8.57
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	84¼	4.75
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	73	6.87
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	95¾	5.37
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	91½	6.65
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	81	7.92
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92	6.61
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	60	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103¾	5.58
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	103	5.29
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	85	6.68
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	108½	6.25
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	79	7.81
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	87½	8.06
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	93¼	6.64
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	85	7.15
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	7.51
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100¾	6.44
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	86	7.72
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	89	6.86
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	88	6.43
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101⅞	5.85
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	94	7.30
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	82	7.50
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	91	5.60
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	79	7.73
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	84½	7.39
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	89	7.67
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	88¾	7.61
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	86½	7.20
United Kingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104	4.83
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	85	7.36
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	80	7.50
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	78⅝	7.62
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	34½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	92¼	6.50
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock	50	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	89¾	4.46
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	54¾	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	35	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	91	7.69
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	49¼	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	35	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	185	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	65⅛	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	36⅜	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	91½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	65½	4.58
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	54	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1, 1949	96	5.85
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock	98½ per unit	

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 30th October, 1929.

Silver:—On the 24th inst. opened at 23d for spot and 23 1/16d for 2 months forward, and changed on 26th to 23 1/16d. and 23 1/16d. On Monday the 28th back again to 23d and 23 3/16d. yesterday down once more to 22 15/16d. and 23 1/16d., and this morning these rates are unchanged.

A great collapse, on the New York Stock Exchange, long predicted, is taking place, but has not affected the Silver market so far. There is no particular feature to remark upon this week. Stocks in Shanghai have increased as below.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged at 2/1 1/2d.

We have experienced a very quiet week, and business done within a very narrow range of prices.

On the 24th inst. T/T on London opened at 2/3d, and on New York at G.$54 7/8, the Yen at 86 3/8, and the Gold Bar approximately 419/420. On the 26th inst rates stiffened slightly to 2/3 1/16d. and G.$55 1/16 respectively, which were obtainable until the 28th when an easier tone prevailed. On the 29th the yen cross rate came in 3/16 up at 48 1/16, and the best obtainable for merchants became 2/3d and G.$54 3/4 for November, the Gold Bar being quoted at around 425/425½. Today the market opened a shade easier, bars touching 427.10 but tracting to 425.10 At the close we quote for merchants as follows: T/T on New York G.$54 3/4, on London 3/8d.

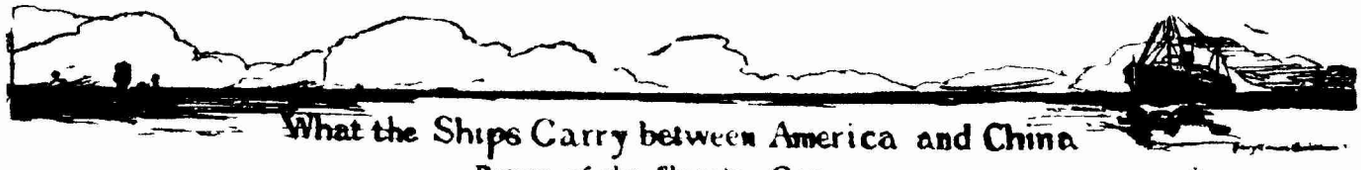
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 90,595,000 an increase of Tls 1,898,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 138,840,000 an increase of $ 710,000
Estimated value Tls. 190,559,000 as against Tls. 122,342,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Sep.	Thursday October 24th	Friday October 25th	Saturday Odtober 26th	Monday October 28th	Tuesday October 29th	Wed., October 30th
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	2/3 469	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 1/16	2/2 1/16	2/2 1/16	2/2 1/16	2/2 1/16	2/2 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	153 687	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
T/T France	1,418.125	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N Y	55 458	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Demand		53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
T/T Hamburg R. M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	85.198	78¾*	78¾*	79¼*	79¼*	80nom	80nom.
T/T Japan	85.161	88¾	88¾	88⅞	89	89¼	89½
T/T Batavia	138.416	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits	101 635	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	2/5.219	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/5.53	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16
4 m/s B/F } Cred D/A } or D/P }	1,503.125	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	58.661	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	57½ *nom.	57¾ *nom.	57¾ *nom.	57¾ *nom.	57¾	57¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Oct. 24th	Oct. 25th	Oct. 26th	Oct. 28th	Oct 29th	Oct 30th
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	23	23	23⅛	23	23 15/16	23 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 50	G $ 50	G.$ 50⅛	G.$.50	G.$.49⅞	G.$ 49⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau-ping) 978 touch)	Tls. 421.00	Tls. 421.70	Tls 421.00	Tls. 423.00	Tls. 426	Tls. 426.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.10	72.1125	72.075	72.0875	72.125	72.0875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3½%	3½%	3%	3½%	3½%	3½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.84
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.87 7/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	6 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	6 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8 3/4
,, 6 ,,	6 %	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 15/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.61 equal Gold $1

KOREA MARU, August 23.
From U. S. of America

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	70
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,544
Cigarettes	Mille	2,260

ETHAN ALLEN, August 26.
From U S. of America

Steel, Bamboo	Pls	350
Steel, Sheets	,,	2,479
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,236
Carbon Black	,,	366
Cotton, Raw:		
American..	Bls. 2,780 ,,	10,059
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,258

SILVERBELLE, August 23.
From U. S of America

Cotton, Raw:		
American..	Bls. 1,000 Pls	3,492
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,437
50 per cent. strength	,,	433
Oranges, Fresh	,,	24
Paper, Coated	,,	784
Resin	,,	3,534
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,946
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	1,054
Cigarettes	Mille	3,100
Machines, Adding	Pcs	3
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	3,313
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	1,893

CITY OF CANDERRA, August 23.
From U. S. of America

Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls	1,238
Steel, Ungalvanized: Sheets	,,	733
Steel Hoops	,,	84
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	669
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	394
Iron Defective Wire	,,	5,907
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	30
Aluminium Sheets	,,	167
Grease	,,	341
Paper, Coated	,,	46
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,303
Wax, Paraffin	,,	333
Rubber Tires:		
Pneumatic, for Motor-cars	,,	41
Solid, for Motor-cars	,,	44
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	13
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Paints	Galls	170
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	99,421
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	15,212
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	2,326

PRESIDENT PIERCE, August 23.
From U. S of America

Lead, Pig	Pls	1,682
Canned Asparagus	,,	61
Canned Fruits	,,	101
Beans	,,	18
Borax	,,	504
India-rubber, old	,,	46
Ink, Printing	,,	15
Macaroni	,,	47
Milk, Condensed	,,	45
Milk, Evaporated	,,	169
Oranges, Fresh	,,	9
Paper, Parchment	,,	15
Raisins, Dried	,,	362
Sugar of Milk	,,	150
Vegetable Fats	,,	8
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	4
Motor-cars	,,	2
Motor-trucks Chassis	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	6
Lemons, Fresh	,,	185,740
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	94
Coffee, Grouud, in Tins	,,	145
Fruits, Preserved	,,	14
Hosiery	,,	41
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	20,158
Paints, Unclassed	,,	40
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	2,955
Timber: Silver Bars	,,	714,806

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Demoralized October 30. Business Done 16,410,030 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Oct 28	Tuesday Oct. 29
56½	27⅝	Alleghany Corporation	29⅛	20⅝
354¾	241	Allied Chemical & Dye	245	210
110	43⅜	Allied Power & Light	43⅜	31¾
184½	107¾	American Can	136	120
31⅜	22	American Commonwealth Power A	27	24
144⅝	85	American Rolling Mill	85	72
138	90	American Smelting	90	84
304	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	232	204
226	160	American Tobacco "B"	195¼	186
195	67¼	American Waterworks	80	68
140	93½	Anaconda Copper	93½	85
77⅞	42⅛	Atlantic Refining	42⅛	34
143½	115⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	115½	114½
140¾	82⅛	Bethlehem Steel	94⅛	84
61⅞	34	Calumet & Hecla	35⅛	25
265⅞	202⅛	Canadian Pacific Railway	203	192
92	65⅝	Chesapeake Corporation	65⅝	Unq
108½	80¼	Chicago Northwestern	83	79
135	40	Chrysler	40	33½
138	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	70¾	63
88¾	26¾	Columbia Gramaphone	26¾	19¼
183¼	95½	Consolidated Gas of New York	97¼	91½
38⅜	27½	Continental Oil	27½	25
126	82	Corn Products	104⅛	84
82¼	33	Coty Inc.	33	26
30⅛	12¾	Curtiss Wright (Common)	12⅞	9⅜
69⅛	35⅛	Davison Chemical	35⅛	25
126⅛	91¼	Drug, Incorporated	91¼	72¼
20½	10¾	Dry Docks	10¾	9¼
231	155¾	DuPont de Nemours	158⅛	116
257	168	Eastman Kodak	181⅛	179¾
189	73	Electric Bond & Share	85	59½
93½	55	Erie Railway	55	45¾
403	219	General Railway Signal	250	222
81¾	48	General Electric	48	40
91¾	47½	General Food	47½	40
126½	93½	General Motors	94½	77
82	40	Gold Dust	40	32¾
105¾	50	Goodrich Rubber	50	55?
154½	70	Goodyear Tire	77	67
102⅞	62⅛	Granby Consolidated	65½	Unq
122¼	100	Great Northern Certificate	100	94
82⅜	42½	Haygart	42½	35¾
102¾	57	International Cement	57	55
142	87¾	International Harvester	87¾	80
72¾	38	International Nickel (Com)	38	31
68⅜	43⅞	International Printers Ink	58	Unq
14¾	6	International Products (Com)	6	5¾
149¼	78	International Tel. & Tel.	88	71
242¾	132	Johns Manville	132	115
104⅞	67	Kennecott Copper	70⅝	55¼
157¼	101⅛	Lambert Co.	101⅛	93
102¼	75	Lehigh Valley	85	Unq
105	81⅛	Liggett & Myers. "B"	93	86
114¾	82¾	Mack Trucks	82¾	65¼
24	14⅝	Madison Square Garden	16	13¾
101⅜	62½	Missouri Pacific (Com)	75⅛	60
156⅞	59½	Montgomery Ward	59½	53¾
62⅞	32⅝	Nevada Consolidated Copper	32⅝	25¼
256½	178½	New York Central	186	189½?
118⅞	93	Northern Pacific Railway	93	91
141	70	Pacific Lighting	87	Unq
32½	18½	Packard Motor Car	18½	16¼
94½	55⅛	Paramount Famous Lasky	49¼	40
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	90	82
30	16	Pennroad Corporation	18	16
47	27	Phillips Petroleum	35½	29
114¾	40¼	Radio Corporation	40¼	38½
59	39	Raybestos	39	38¾
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	119	116¼
66	52⅛	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	52⅛	50
143½	115	Rock Island Railway	124	112
181	111¼	Sears Roebuck	111¼	95
31¾	24	Shell Union	24	20
188	75	Simmons Company	95	73
90	53⅝	Southern California Edison	59½	54⅞
157½	124	Southern Pacific Railway	128	124
238	80¾	Standard Gas & Electric	105½	80¼
81¾	48	Standard Oil of New Jersey	64¾	57¾
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